

ARMY



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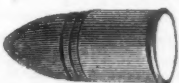


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STATIONS OF THE REGIMENTS OF THE U. S. ARMY, BY COMPANIES.

(JANUARY 5, 1874.)

We shall be greatly obliged if officers will give us early notice of any changes which may be required in this table.

Regiment	Headquarters	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K
1st	Willett's Ft. NYH	Willett's Ft. NYH	Willett's Ft. NYH	Willett's Ft. NYH	Willett's Ft. NYH	West Point, N Y					
2d	Benicia B's, Cal	Benicia B's, Cal	Fort Klamath, Or	Cp McDermitt, Nev	Benicia B's, Cal	Ft Lapwai, I T	Camp Warner, Or	Camp Bidwell, Cal	Camp Harney, Or	Cp Halleck, Nev	Cp Harney, Or
3d	Ft Sanders, W T	Ft Steele, W T	Camp Brown, W T	Omaha B's, Neb	Camp Douglas, UT	Fort Laramie, W T	Fort Ellis, M T	Fort Ellis, M T	Fort Ellis, M T	Ft Sanders, W T	Fort Laramie, W T
4th	Fort McPherson, Neb	Sidney Barracks, Neb	Fort McPherson, Neb	Fort Fetterman, W T	Ft. D. A. Russell, W T	Fort Sanders, W T	Fort McPherson, Neb	Ft. D. A. Russell, W T	Ft. D. A. Russell, W T	Fort McPherson, Neb	Fort McPherson, Neb
5th	Ft Clark, Texas	Ft Clark, Texas	Ft Clark, Texas	Ft Clark, Texas	Ft Clark, Texas	Ft Duneson, Ts	Ft Clark, Texas	Ft Clark, Texas	Ft Clark, Texas	Ft Clark, Texas	Ft Clark, Texas
6th	Tucson, A T	Cp Verde, A T	Cp Apache, A T	Cp Apache, A T	Cp Bowie, A T	Cp Lowell, A T	Camp Grant A T	Ft Whipple, AT	Cp Grant, A T	Cp Hualapai, A T	Camp Supply, I T
7th	Fort Hays, Kas	Ft Wallace, Kas	Fort Hays, Kas	Fort Hays, Kas	Fort Hays, Kas	Ft Gibson, I T	Fort Hays, Kas	Ft Dodge, Kas	Fort Lyon, C T	Camp Supply, I T	Camp Supply, I T
8th	St Paul, Minn	Ft A Lincoln, DT	Ft A Lincoln, DT	Fort Rice, D. T.	Fort Stanton, N M	Ft A Lincoln, DT	Ft A Lincoln, DT	Ft A Lincoln, DT	Fort Rice, D. T.	Fort Totten, D. T.	Fort Rice, D. T.
9th	Santa Fe, N. M.	Fort Bayard, N M	Ft Union, N M	Ft Wingate, N M	Fort Stanton, N M	Ft Wingate, N M	Ft Garland, C T	Ft Stanton, N M	Ft Bayard, N M	Ft Bayard, N M	Ft Wingate, N M
10th	Fort Clark, Tex	Ft Concho, Tex	Ringgold Bks, Tex	Ringgold Bks, Tex	Ft McKavett, Tex	Fort Concho, Tex	Ft Concho, Tex	Ringgold Bks, Tex	Fort Davis, Tex	Fort Davis, Tex	Fort Brown, Tex
11th	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Concho, Tex	Fort Richardson, Tx	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Griffin, Tex	Fort Richardson, Tx	Fort Concho, Tex	Fort Griffin, Tex	Fort Richardson, Tx	Fort Richardson, Tx	Fort Sill, I T
12th	Charleston, S C	Ft Barrancas, Fla	St Augustine, Fla	St Augustine, Fla	Savannah, Ga	Key West, Fla	Ft Barrancas, Fla	Charleston, S C	Key West, Fla	Charleston, S C	Fort Monroe, Va
13th	Ft McHenry, Md	Ft McHenry, Md	Fort Foote, Md	Ft McHenry, Md	Fort Mifflin, N Y H	Fort Mifflin, N Y H	Ft McHenry, Md	Fort Foote, Md	Ft McHenry, Md	Fort Mifflin, N Y H	Fort Mifflin, N Y H
14th	Ft Hamilton, NYH	Fort Monroe, Va	Ft Niagara, N Y	Ft Hamilton, NYH	Fort Mifflin, N Y H	Fort Mifflin, N Y H	Fort Hamilton, NYH	Fort Monroe, Va	Fort Niagara, N Y	Fort Hamilton, NYH	Fort Mifflin, N Y H
15th	Presidio, Cal	Presidio, Cal	Presidio, Cal	Presidio, Cal	Sitka, Alaska	Ft Stevens, Or	Alcatraz Isl, Cal	Presidio, Cal	Presidio, Cal	Presidio, Cal	Presidio, Cal
16th	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Ft Warren, Mass	Fort Stevens, Or	Alcatraz Isl, Cal	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I
17th											
18th	Ft Wayne, Mich	Ft Porter, N Y	Madison B's, NY	Ft Porter, N Y	Ft Wayne, Mich	Ft Wayne, Mich	Ft Mackinac, Mich	Ft Porter, N Y	Ft Porter, N Y	Ft Porter, N Y	Ft Porter, N Y
19th	Mobile, Ala.	Atlanta, Ga.	Atlanta, Ga.	Huntsville, Ala.	Atlanta, Ga.	Chattanooga, Tenn	Atlanta, Ga.	Mobile, Ala.	Atlanta, Ga.	Atlanta, Ga.	Mobile, Ala.
20th	Fort Riley, Kas	Fort Dodge, Kas.	Camp Supply, I T	Fort Riley, Kas	Camp Supply, I T	Fort Riley, Kas	Fort Lyon, C T	Fort Lyon, C T	Fort Lyon, C T	Camp Supply, I T	Fort Leavenworth, Kas
21st											
22nd	Fort Bridger, W T	Ft Fetterman, W T	Fort Bridger, W T	Fort Bridger, W T	Ft Larned, Kas	Ft Larned, Kas	Ft Fetterman, W T	Fort Bridger, W T	Fort Bridger, W T	Fort Bridger, W T	Fort Bridger, W T
23rd	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Larned, Kas	Ft Larned, Kas	Ft Larned, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas
24th	Fort Buford, D. T.	Ft Abilene, D. T.	Ft Abilene, D. T.	Fort Buford, D. T.	Fort Buford, D. T.	Fort Buford, D. T.	Fort Buford, D. T.	Fort Buford, D. T.	Fort Buford, D. T.	Fort Buford, D. T.	Fort Buford, D. T.
25th	Fort Shaw, M T	Ft Ellis, M T	Fort Benton, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T
26th	Ft. D. A. Russell, W T	Cp Stambaugh, W T	Omaha B's, Neb	Omaha B's, Neb	Omaha B's, Neb	Omaha B's, Neb	Omaha B's, Neb	Omaha B's, Neb	Omaha B's, Neb	Omaha B's, Neb	Omaha B's, Neb
27th	Omaha B's, Neb	Cp Stambaugh, W T	Omaha B's, Neb	Omaha B's, Neb	Omaha B's, Neb	Omaha B's, Neb	Omaha B's, Neb	Omaha B's, Neb	Omaha B's, Neb	Omaha B's, Neb	Omaha B's, Neb
28th	Ft McKavett, Tex	Fort Griffin, Tex	Fort Richardson, Tx	Ft McKavett, Tex	Fort Griffin, Tex	Fort Richardson, Tx	Fort Griffin, Tex	Fort Richardson, Tx	Fort Griffin, Tex	Fort Richardson, Tx	Fort Griffin, Tex
29th	Ft Richardson, Tx	Camp Wright, Cal	Fort Yuma, Cal	Ft Richardson, Tx	Camp Independence, Cal	Camp Independence, Cal	Camp Independence, Cal	Camp Independence, Cal	Camp Independence, Cal	Camp Independence, Cal	Camp Independence, Cal
30th	Angel Island, Cal			Fort Hall, I T							
31st	Cp Douglas, U T	Camp Brown, W T	Ft Steele, W T	Cp Douglas, U T	Cp Douglas, U T	Cp Douglas, U T	Cp Douglas, U T	Ft Steele, W T	Cp Douglas, U T	Cp Douglas, U T	Ft Steele, W T
32nd	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Wingate, N M	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Laramie, W T
33rd	Fort Garland, C T	Ft Wingate, N M	Ft Tuberos, N M	Fort Garland, C T	Fort Garland, C T	Fort Garland, C T	Fort Garland, C T	Fort Garland, C T	Fort Garland, C T	Fort Garland, C T	Fort Garland, C T
34th	Nashville, Tenn	Fort Wadsworth, D. T.	Fort Wadsworth, D. T.	Fort Wadsworth, D. T.	Fort Wadsworth, D. T.	Fort Wadsworth, D. T.	Fort Wadsworth, D. T.	Fort Wadsworth, D. T.	Fort Wadsworth, D. T.	Fort Wadsworth, D. T.	Fort Wadsworth, D. T.
35th	Ft Abercrombie, D. T.	Atlanta, Ga	Columbia, S C	Fort Wadsworth, D. T.	Fort Wadsworth, D. T.	Fort Wadsworth, D. T.	Fort Wadsworth, D. T.	Fort Wadsworth, D. T.	Fort Wadsworth, D. T.	Fort Wadsworth, D. T.	Fort Wadsworth, D. T.
36th	Columbia, S C	Baton Rouge, La	Jackson Bks, La	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C
37th	Jackson Bks, La	Baton Rouge, La	Jackson Bks, La	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C
38th	Ft Snelling, Minn	Fort Seward, D T	Ft Ripley, Minn	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C
39th											
40th	Ft Klamath, Org.	Cp Harney, Or.	Fort Vancouver, W T	Fort Klamath, Org.	Fort Klamath, Org.	Fort Klamath, Org.	Fort Klamath, Org.	Fort Klamath, Org.	Fort Klamath, Org.	Fort Klamath, Org.	Fort Klamath, Org.
41st	Fort Sully, D T	Fort Sully, D T	Ft Randall, D T	Fort Sully, D T	Fort Sully, D T	Fort Sully, D T	Fort Sully, D T	Fort Sully, D T	Fort Sully, D T	Fort Sully, D T	Fort Sully, D T
42nd											
43rd	Prescott, A T	Camp Verde, A T	Camp Verde, A T	Prescott, A T	Camp Lowell, AT	Camp Lowell, AT	Camp Lowell, AT	Camp Lowell, AT	Camp Lowell, AT	Camp Lowell, AT	Camp Lowell, AT
44th	Fort Duncan, Tex	Ringgold B's, Tex	Fort Brown, Texas	Fort Duncan, Tex	Fort Brown, Texas	Fort Brown, Texas	Fort Brown, Texas	Fort Brown, Texas	Fort Brown, Texas	Fort Brown, Texas	Fort Brown, Texas
45th	Fort Davis, Tex	Fort Clark, Tex	Fort Quitman, Tex	Fort Davis, Tex	Fort Davis, Tex	Fort Davis, Tex	Fort Davis, Tex	Fort Davis, Tex	Fort Davis, Tex	Fort Davis, Tex	Fort Davis, Tex

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THE ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

G. O. No. 1, WASHINGTON, January 2, 1874.

The disbursement during the first half of the current fiscal year of the greater part of the amounts appropriated for "Regular supplies," "Incidental expenses," and "Army transportation," involves the necessity of considerable retrenchment during the remainder of the year. To this end, the Quartermaster-General and other heads of Bureau will carefully scrutinize the reports of citizens employed in their departments at different points, and direct the immediate discharge of all such as are not absolutely necessary to perform the service required by law, regulations, and War Department Orders, reporting the result of their action without delay to the Secretary of War. The purchase of supplies and other expenditures will also be reduced to the lowest possible limit. Estimates for funds will hereafter be made in time to enable the heads of bureaus to transmit them so as to reach the disbursing officers by the first day of the month for which they are designed; and they will always exhibit the amount of funds on hand available for the purposes estimated for. The estimates for paying employees will not exceed the amounts paid during the preceding month, excepting in cases of emergency or when authorized by proper authority, which must be fully explained. Remittances will be made in such sums that chief disbursing officers (excepting paymasters) of divisions, departments, and depots shall at no time have on hand more than sufficient to meet the authorized expenditures for one month; and these remittances must from month to month be made to conform to the unexpended residues of the respective appropriations. The rates of pay heretofore allowed citizen employees in the Army, whose compensation is not fixed by law, will be reduced as far as practicable. Officers making inspections are required to examine and report whether disbursing officers comply with the requirements of this order. It is expected that commanders of divisions and departments will co-operate, and exercise their authority in carrying out the measures of retrenchment herein directed.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, for the week ending January 5, 1874.

Monday, December 29.

Colonel R. H. K. Whiteley, Ordnance Department, is appointed to act as inspector on certain quartermaster's stores and camp and garrison equipage on hand at Allegheny Arsenal, Pa., reported as unserviceable, and for which First Lieutenant O. E. Michaelis, Ordnance Department is responsible.

A board of officers to consist of Major James P. Martin, assistant adjutant-general; Assistant Surgeon George A. Otis; Second Lieutenant Alexander B. Dyer, Jr., Fourth Artillery, will assemble in this city on the 30th inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine into and report upon the qualifications of William Wakenshaw for appointment as superintendent of a National Cemetery. The applicant must fulfill the conditions prescribed in General Orders No. 64, of 1867, and No. 51, of 1872, from this office. The junior member of the board will act as recorder.

The General Court-martial appointed by paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 167, August 16, 1873, from this office, to meet at Willett's Point, New York, and reconvened by paragraph 6, Special Orders No. 241, December 4, 1873, from this office, will again reconvene at that post on the 2d day of January, 1874, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to reconsider the case of Second Class Private Michael Fitzgerald, Company A, Battalion of Engineers, whose trial was concluded before the court December 13, 1873, and for such other business as may be brought before it.

On the mutual application of the officers concerned the following transfers are announced: Captain Louis T. Morris, from the Third Infantry to the Eighth Cavalry; Captain Charles Hobart, from the Eighth Cavalry to the Third Infantry. The officers thus transferred will join their proper stations at their own expense.

The extension of leave of absence granted Captain Frank E. Taylor, First Artillery, in Special Orders No. 228, November 15, 1873, from this office, is further extended to February 7, 1874.

Discharged.—Private James Langley, alias Robert Buxton, Company G, Twenty-third Infantry; Wagoner Thomas McDermott, Company A, Fourth Cavalry; Recruit Charles H. Bentley, General Mounted Service U. S. Army.

Tuesday, December 30.

Corporal William Frooniar, Battery A, Second Artillery, is ordered to return to his station at Fort McHenry without unnecessary delay.

First Lieutenant J. H. Counselman, First Artillery, is relieved from the special duty assigned him in Special Orders No. 315, December 4, 1873, from this office.

Under paragraph 1, General Orders No. 79, August 8, 1873, from this office, First Lieutenant Joseph K. Hyer, Eighteenth Infantry, will hold himself in readiness at Columbia, S. C., to make payments to claimants, under

special instructions to be communicated by the adjutant-general of the Army.

A General Court-martial is hereby appointed to meet at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, on the 5th day of January, 1874, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Corporal Thomas Dodge and Private James A. Fogarty, Company A, Permanent Party, General Service U. S. Army; Private George W. Wilson, Company H, Sixteenth Infantry, and Recruit James Crawford, General Service U. S. Army, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the court: Major James P. Roy, Sixth Infantry; First Lieutenants T. F. Quinn, Fourth Infantry; J. W. Bean, Fifteenth Infantry; Second Lieutenants G. H. Roach, Seventeenth Infantry; G. G. Smith, Twenty-third Infantry; C. H. Heyl, Twenty-third Infantry; J. H. Lockwood, Twenty-third Infantry. First Lieutenant H. M. McCawley, Thirteenth Infantry, judge-advocate.

Discharged.—Private Fred. Swift, Company L, Fifth Cavalry.

On the recommendation of the Quartermaster-General, Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Ransom, deputy quartermaster-general, is assigned to duty as post quartermaster at Fort Garland, Colorado Territory. He will join his proper station and report by letter to the commanding general Department of the Missouri.

The leave of absence, on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Captain A. H. Nickerson, Twenty-third Infantry, aide-de-camp, in Special Orders No. 198, December 10, 1873, from headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, is extended ten months, on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to go beyond sea.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant J. W. Pullman, Eighth Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 178, November 13, 1873, from headquarters Department of the Missouri, is extended four months.

Leave of absence for six months is granted First Lieutenant E. B. Savage, Eighth Infantry.

Second Lieutenant C. F. Palfrey, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from duty as a member of the General Court-martial appointed by paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 107, August 16, 1873, and reconvened by paragraph 3, Special Orders No. 254, December 29, 1873, from this office, at Willett's Point, N. Y.

Leave of absence for four months, on surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Surgeon E. H. Abadie.

Discharged.—By direction of the President, Second Class Private George Bollard, Ordnance Detachment, U. S. Army; Sergeant Henry Van Gahen, Ordnance Detachment, U. S. Army.

Friday, January 2.

Leave of absence for one year is granted First Lieutenant Robert M. Rogers, Second Artillery, with permission to go beyond sea.

Discharged.—Private John Baycley, Company A, Sixteenth Infantry.

Monday, January 5.

The leave of absence, on surgeon's certificate of disability, granted First Lieutenant James N. Wheelan, Second Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 181, December 2, 1873, from headquarters Department of the Platte, is extended three months, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Discharged.—By direction of the President, Private James W. Jones, General Service U. S. Army; Private Alfred R. Clement, Company F, Twenty-first Infantry; Private John F. Hauchaer, Company E, Fourth Infantry; Private George H. Cox, Company G, Sixth Cavalry.

Transferred.—Private William Williams, Company I, Twelfth Infantry, to the band of the Twenty-third Infantry.

The resignation of Captain Seneca H. Norton, Second Cavalry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect December 15, 1873.

The resignation of Colonel James L. Donaldson, U. S. Army (retired), has been accepted by the President, to take effect January 1, 1874.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant J. B. Engle, Fifteenth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 161, October 14, 1873, from Headquarters Department of the Missouri, is extended five months.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, Hospital Steward Girard Opwis, U. S. Army, is relieved from duty in the Department of the Gulf, and will report in person to the commanding general Department of the Missouri for assignment to duty.

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3, 1874.

Colonel James L. Donaldson, U. S. Army (retired)—Resigned January 1, 1874.

Major Horace Porter, Ordnance Department—Resigned December 31, 1873.

Captain Philip A. Owen, Ninth Infantry—Resigned December 31, 1873.

Captain Robert McClamont, Eleventh Infantry—Resigned December 23, 1873.

First Lieutenant William S. Beebe, Ordnance Department—Resigned January 1, 1874.

First Lieutenant Alvan S. Galbreath, Second Infantry—Resigned December 18, 1873.

Second Lieutenant Jenifer H. Smallwood, Ninth Infantry—Resigned December 18, 1873.

Second Lieutenant John Gotshall, Tenth Infantry—Cashiered October 18, 1873.

Second Lieutenant Harris A. Wheeler, Twenty-fifth Infantry—Resigned December 31, 1873.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:
Company M, First Artillery, from Fort Barrancas, Fla., to Fort Jefferson, Fla.
Company B, Twelfth Infantry, from San Diego, Cal., to Fort Yuma, Cal.
Company I, Fifteenth Infantry, from Fort Stanton, N. M., to Fort Selden, N. M.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.

Colonel W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General.

1. The commanding officer post of Lebanon, Ky., will send under proper guard to St. Louis Depot Sergeant Joseph Bates, Seventh Cavalry, a deserter. Upon the completion of this duty the guard will return to their post. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

2. Upon the recommendation of the commanding officer of the regiment, the following transfers are hereby announced in the Twenty-third Infantry: First Lieutenant Frederick L. Dodge, from Company A to Company I; First Lieutenant William C. Manning, from Company I to Company A. (S. O. No. 1, January 2, 1874.)

1. The leave of absence for thirty days granted First Lieutenant C. P. Rodgers, Fifth Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 79, Department of Arizona, dated September 25, 1873, and extended sixty days in Special Orders No. 60, headquarters of the Army, dated November 18, 1873, is hereby further extended thirty days. (S. O. No. 2, January 5.)

2. The leave of absence for thirty days granted Second Lieutenant L. A. Matile, Eleventh Infantry, in par. 2, Special Field Orders, headquarters Department of Texas, dated November 25, 1873, is hereby extended thirty days. (Ibid.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Benjamin Alvord, Paymaster-General.

Circular No. 100, Washington, D. C., Dec. 29, 1873.

I. General Orders No. 111, c. c., requires that there shall be no unnecessary accumulation of funds in the hands of the National Bank Depositories, but it will not be interpreted by paymasters as interfering with the efficient discharge of their duties.

Though the bulk of the funds will (as required in that order) be placed in the Independent Treasury office, it will be the duty of paymasters (generally chief paymasters) to withdraw them in ample time for the payment of troops, to be placed with the National Bank Depositories until wanted for their tours of duty. This refers of course to stations where there is no assistant treasurer or U. S. Depository. The mode of such withdrawal is left to the discretion of the paymaster, whether by express agency or by raising money on his checks as contemplated in par. 4, Circular No. 80, from this office. The latter mode will save express charges and risk of transportation.

The foregoing is approved and sanctioned by the Secretary of War, under date of December 16, 1873.

II. The decision promulgated in par. II, of Circular No. 83, from this office, has been misunderstood, by many persons, to include cases of officers retired, on pay proper only, under section 17, act of August 3, 1861, for causes not incidental to the service. It was not designed to apply to officers of this class, as they have never been held entitled, after retirement, to the allowance of longevity ratios or to the percentage substituted therefor by the 24th section of the act of July 15, 1870 (Decisions of Secretary of War, dated July 1, 1870, and March 13, 1872). Retired officers of the class cited are entitled only to three-quarters of the salary proper attached to the grade held by them at date of retirement—and to no percentage for service whatever.

The class to which a retired officer belongs is always indicated in the order of retirement and in the first subsequent General Order promulgating appointments, as also in the next issue of the Army Register.

III. The Secretary of War, under date of November 18, 1873, decides that officers are entitled to mileage for travel under orders detailing them for duty as professors of military colleges, whether the detail was, upon the part of the officer, voluntary or compulsory. This abrogates the decisions cited in par. 8, section VI, of Circular No. 98, from this office.

BENJAMIN ALVORD, Paymaster-General U. S. A.
Official: CHARLES T. LARNED, Paymaster, U. S. A.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Hdqrs Chicago, Ill.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Brigadier-General Alfred H. Terry: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

Payment of Troops.—Major Rodney Smith, paymaster, U. S. Army, December 26 was directed to make payments to December 31, 1873, of the troops, stationed at Fort Snelling, Minn., also of troops at Forts Riley, Minn., and Abernethy, D. T.; Major G. W. Candee, paymaster, U. S. Army, the troops stationed at Fort Randall, and Lower Brule Agency, D. T.

Fort Ripley.—Chaplain C. W. Petherbridge, U. S. Army, December 26 was assigned to temporary duty at Fort Ripley.

Seventh Infantry.—From Fort Shaw, M. T., we receive a programme of the performance given at the opening of the theatre at this post by a club of thirteen enlisted men of the Seventh Infantry, stationed here, who

have erected a theatre ninety by sixty, with a stage thirty by thirty, with scenery and costumes. The opening performance was, our correspondent writes, a decided success in every respect, and received great praise from all the officers of the post. The company hope to make their theatre the leading one in the Territory, before the winter is over. Mr. Mulohy, our local dramatic writer informs us, "proved himself an actor who with a little practice and study would make a successful appearance on any stage. Mr. Rigney, as the *Frontiersman*, also proved himself an adept in the profession. Mr. Jacobs as *Disaffina* in 'Bombastes Furioso,' kept the audience in convulsions of laughter by his inimitable mimicry of the character." "We shall," he adds, "send you from time to time a programme of each performance, to let you know that, although we are stationed amid the dreary mountains of Montana, we are not devoid of amusement. The officers of the regiment at this post have assisted us generously, for which we have been very thankful to them."

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

Fifteenth Infantry.—Company I December 17 was ordered from Fort Stanton, N. M., to Fort Selden, N. M., to be replaced by a company of cavalry from Fort Selden; Major J. S. Mason, Fifteenth Infantry, was also ordered from Fort Stanton to Fort Selden, and Major D. B. Clendenin, Eighth Cavalry, from Fort Selden to Fort Stanton.

Fort Leavenworth.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, January 5. Detail for the court: Colonel N. A. Miles, Captains D. H. Brotherton, Fifth Infantry; Daingerfield Parker, First Lieutenants William Mitchell, Third Infantry; Granville Lewis, Second Lieutenants G. P. Borden, D. Q. Rousseau, Fifth Infantry. First Lieutenant Quintin Campbell, Fifth Infantry, judge-advocate.

Christmas at Fort Lyon.—"A more pleasant holiday," writes a correspondent, "has rarely been passed at an Army post, than that recently enjoyed at Fort Lyon. Immediately after guard-mounting a 'fantastic conclave of august horrors' passed round the post, and was drawn up for review in front of the commanding officer's quarters. Mounted on halt, maimed, blind, and toothless Army mules, and garbed in the most grotesque costumes, the conclave formed no small feature of the day's entertainment. Among the notables in the processions were Robinson Corkscrew and his man Saturday, Captain Kidds, B. Franklin, and Joyce Heth. At 12 M. the field sports, consisting of a 'slow mule race,' a hurdle (foot) race, a sack race, a wheelbarrow race, a foot race, and the capture of a 'greased pig'—were announced. The mule race and \$5 were won by 'Floury Patchem,' a cornfed Gothic, Government animal, with only a local reputation. The unguous matter from the exterior of the pig proved disastrous to the outer garments of about twenty of the contestants for his oleaginous embraces, and especially so to the unmentionables of two or three ambitious officers. A few men, it was observed, imbibed an excess of Yule-tide patriotism; but, 'Christmas comes but once a year,' and why shouldn't they be merry? The masquerade ball in the evening was an affair long to be remembered by all present. Invitations were sent to all posts in the Department of the Missouri, and many foreigners honored us by their attendance. The costumes and disguises were all good, and several were quite original. Marie Antoinette and a Louis XIV. courtier were present, also Brother Jonathan and three Virginian filibusters, a recruit and a crippled soldier, Night and Morning, Time and the Devil, etc., etc., with numerous dominoes *ad hominem* and *ad womanem*. The ladies of our very congenial little garrison deserve unlimited praise for the elegant supper they prepared; it could not have been excelled had the markets of New York been at hand. The decorations of the ball-room were both tasteful and elegant, and the committee is hereby awarded honorable mention, which it is enjoined not to spend. The ball was closed by that 'sound of reveille by night,' and next day the parade ground was as deserted as a cavalry company after pay day. On the 28th our visitors were sent off with well eyes and swell heads, to duty and to ponder over the decreased estimates for the next fiscal year. OXMOPOG."

From the programme which accompanies this description we learn that the floor committee were: Dr. Hapsett, U. S. Army; Captain J. H. Page, Third Infantry; Lieutenants W. M. Wallace, G. S. Anderson, Sixth Cavalry.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord: Headquarters, Omaha, Nebraska.

Target Practice.—Abstract of report of target practice, Department of the Platte, for November, 1873, showing the target of that company in each arm which made the best, in a single trial, three shots per man:

Date.	Regiment.	Company.	Distance from target—yards.	Number of shots.	Number of hits.	Average distance from center, inches.	Size of target, inches.	Company Commanders.
CAVALRY.								
Nov. 4.....	3d	F	300	117	91	8	71x44	Lieut. A. D. B. Smead
INFANTRY.								
Nov. 21.....	14th	B	300	45	39	3-3	72x44	Capt. Guido Higes.

Omaha Barracks, Neb.—From this post a correspondent writes, December 23, 1873: "As a general thing matters proceed so quietly here that events worth chronicling seldom arise. A few days ago, however, the military lodge of the I. O. G. T., invited Lieutenant Norris to lecture on temperance. He very kindly assented and the lecture was delivered last night, Saturday, 27th inst., in a spacious ward of the post hospital, which was so crowded that a great number of would-be auditors

were unable to obtain admittance. The lecturer spoke about temperance in old times in this, and in other countries, and gave a chemical exposition of the constituents and ingredients of intoxicating liquors generally. Afterwards he treated of the present and future state of the temperance cause, and in conclusion expressed a hope that his lecture would lead to many others during the winter. All his arguments were cogent and eloquent, and formed a rare intellectual treat. He is an erudite scholar and a promising young officer, and we hope that his career will be crowned with the success it most undoubtedly deserves. At the conclusion of the lecture Brother Breen, as chairman, thanked Lieutenant Norris, in an appropriate address, and then the crowded audience (composed of both officers and enlisted men) melted away and dispersed well pleased with all they had heard. The chairman (as well as the lecturer) said that he too, hoped 'that the present occasion would be the first of a series.' The sentiment was warmly applauded, and as the advantages to be derived from such exercises are undoubted and great, we wish that they may not be disappointed." G. T.

Pay Department.—Upon the recommendation of the chief paymaster, Major T. H. Stanton, paymaster, U. S. Army, December 24 was ordered to Denver, Colorado, to procure funds for his next payment.

Third Cavalry.—Leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, December 24 was granted Captain Guy V. Henry, Third Cavalry.

Fort D. A. Russell.—Upon the recommendation of the medical director of the department, Hospital Steward F. W. Tyron, U. S. Army, December 27 was assigned to temporary duty at Fort D. A. Russell.

Eighth Infantry.—Captain C. M. Bailey, Eighth Infantry, and First Lieutenant George O. Webster, Fourth Infantry, in command of a detachment of one hundred recruits, Eighth Infantry, December 13 were directed to conduct the same to Fort D. A. Russell, where the detachment will be turned over to the commanding officer Eighth Infantry, for assignment to companies. Captain Bailey was directed to await at Fort D. A. Russell the assignment, by the regimental commander, of the recruits to companies, and conduct such as may be assigned to occupancies at Beaver, to that station. On arrival of the detachment at Fort D. A. Russell, Lieutenant Webster will join his proper station.

Camp Douglas, U. T.—"Friday, December 26, was," writes a correspondent, "a gala day at this post, the occasion being the raising of the flag on the new pole erected on the parade ground. Several hundred invitations had been issued, and at the time appointed, 1 P. M., the garrison was swarming with carriages and equipages of all descriptions. Distinguished speakers had been announced—amongst them, Governor Woods and Chief Justice McKean. On the arrival of the Governor he was received by the commanding officer and a salute of fifteen guns fired. The troops were then formed and the following programme was carried out: 'Inspection and review, six companies of the Thirteenth Infantry, one of the Fourth Infantry, and one troop of the Second Cavalry, participating; deploying the battalion at double column at half distance and marching in column to front of the flag-staff. Music, Star Spangled Banner, by the Thirteenth Infantry band; speech history of Camp Douglas, by Lieutenant-Colonel Morrow. Music, Hail Columbia; song, Freedom's Starry Banner, by Mrs. Hayden, of Salt Lake City. Music, Annie Laurie; speech, The Army and American Civilization, by Governor George L. Woods. Music, America; speech, History of the American Flag, by Chief Justice J. B. McKean. Music, Red White and Blue; speech, The California and Nevada Volunteers in Utah, by Major D. H. Hempstead, of Salt Lake City. Music, Yankee Doodle. The weather was fine, the exercises conducted in a manner reflecting credit on the managers, and the troops excelled themselves in the drill. Major-General Connor, a distinguished volunteer officer appeared in full uniform, and together with the speakers reviewed the troops. On the raising of the flag a salute of thirty-seven guns was fired, and after the ceremonies were concluded, experiments with shot and shell were made under the direction of Ordnance Sergeant Hollar. The speakers were listened to with marked attention and their frequent references to, and encomiums of the members of the Army were received with marked applause. The new flag pole was brought here from California, and finished and erected under the direction of the post quartermaster. It is a lasting ornament to the post. Headquarters of the Thirteenth Infantry, having been established here, and the band settled down for the winter, there is every prospect for a gay winter here. LEON."

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Brigadier-General C. C. Augur: Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.

Fort Brown.—The post quartermaster at Fort Brown, Texas, December 20 was appointed disbursing officer for the district on the Rio Grande west of the Nueces, and including Fort McIntosh, Texas.

Eleventh Infantry.—Captain Theodore Schwan and First Lieutenant William E. Kingsbury, December 24 were detailed as members of the board of officers instituted by par. 4, S. O. No. 149, c. s., from department headquarters, vice Captain Charles D. Viele, Tenth Cavalry, and First Lieutenant Joseph M. Kelley, Tenth Cavalry, relieved.

First Lieutenant W. N. Sage, Eleventh Infantry, and Second Lieutenant R. W. Hoyt, Eleventh Infantry, being no longer required as witnesses before the General Court-martial in session at San Antonio, Texas, December 22 were directed to return to Fort Richardson, Texas, via Austin, Hempstead, and Dallas.

Leave of absence for thirty days, to take effect upon his return to Fort Concho from escort duty, December 15 was granted Captain Charles A. Wikoff, Eleventh Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Calvin T. Speer, Eleventh Infantry, at Fort McKavett, December 18 was ordered to his post, Fort Griffin, Texas, and there to await action upon the proceedings of court-martial in his case.

Fort Duncan.—A General Court-martial convened at Fort Duncan, Texas, December 29. Detail for the court: Major Alfred E. Latimer, Fourth Cavalry; Captain Charles N. W. Cunningham, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Assistant Surgeon William R. Steinmetz, Medical Department; First Lieutenants Andrew Geddes, Twenty-fifth Infantry; George A. Thurston, Fourth Cavalry; John L. Bullis, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Otho W. Budd, Fourth Cavalry. First Lieutenant Helenus Dodd, adjutant, Twenty-fourth Infantry, judge-advocate.

Fort Richardson.—A General Court-martial convened at Fort Richardson, Texas, January 2, for the trial of First Lieutenant David B. Taylor, Eleventh Infantry, and such other persons as may be properly brought before it. Captains Thomas Little, Phillip L. Lee, Tenth Cavalry, and the following officers of the Eleventh Infantry were detailed for the court: Colonel William H. Wood; Captains Theodore Schwan, Joseph Conrad, Mason Jackson, Warren C. Beach; First Lieutenants William N. Sage, Charles F. Roe. First Lieutenant William J. Kyle, judge-advocate.

Fort McKavett.—Hospital Steward Edward Jones, U. S. Army, December 18 was assigned to duty at Fort McKavett, Texas.

Tenth Cavalry.—First Lieutenant Richard H. Pratt and Second Lieutenant Thaddeus W. Jones, December 15 were detailed as additional members of the G. C.-M. instituted by par. 4, S. O. No. 226, c. s., from department headquarters.

Ninth Cavalry.—Second Lieutenant Thomas C. Davenport December 15 was relieved as a member of the G. C.-M. instituted by par. 3, S. O. No. 199, c. s., from department headquarters.

Captain Francis S. Dodge, Ninth Cavalry, and First Lieutenant Martin B. Hughes, Ninth Cavalry, December 15 were detailed as additional members of the G. C.-M. instituted by par. 3, S. O. No. 199, c. s., from department headquarters.

Captain Herman Schreiner, Ninth Cavalry, December 20 was appointed judge-advocate of the G. C.-M. instituted by S. O. No. 167, c. s., from department headquarters, vice First Lieutenant John S. Loud, adjutant, Ninth Cavalry, relieved.

Leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was granted Captain Frank T. Bennett, Ninth Cavalry, December 20.

Second Lieutenant William Gerhard, Company G, Ringgold Barracks, has been promoted to be first lieutenant vice Radetzki, dismissed, which carries him to Company E, at Fort Concho.

Tenth Infantry.—Second Lieutenant D. F. Stiles December 20 was ordered to Austin, Texas, to take command of the post at that place during the absence of its commander, Captain E. E. Sellers.

Twenty-fourth Infantry.—The leave of absence for seven days, granted Captain J. W. Clouse, Twenty-fourth Infantry, in S. O. No. 184, c. s., headquarters Fort Brown, December 11 was extended thirty days.

Captain Charles C. Hood, of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, stationed at Fort McIntosh, Texas, reports to the headquarters of the Army that, on the night of November 2, a party of forty Comanche Indians attacked Mendiolas's sheep camp, and wounded Mendiolas so badly that he was not expected to live. On the 30th of November the same party were at San Diego, seventy-five miles from Corpus Christi, where they commenced operations by hanging seven shepherds, and left twenty-two persons dead in the vicinity of the rancho, among them some of the best and most respectable rancheros in that section. Proceeding due west the savages threw two men into a well, at Boryas rancho, one of whom had his neck broken by the fall. On the Salado they killed a shepherd and wounded another man. A company of citizens started from Laredo in pursuit of the Indians and gave them a hot chase. The Indians wounded a young man named Bell, and a Mexican at the Cochina rancho, and at Ben Neal's rancho they stole eighty horses. As there was no cavalry at the post, no force was sent to assist the citizens.

Twenty-fifth Infantry.—First Lieutenant Daniel Hart, Company G, Fort Davis, has been promoted to be captain, vice Pettes, resigned, which carries him to Company F, at Fort Stockton. Second Lieutenant Wallace Tear, Company G, Fort Davis, to be first lieutenant of the same company, vice Hart, promoted.

Leave of absence for twenty days, to take effect when his services can be spared by his post commander, December 11 was granted First Lieutenant M. L. Courtnay, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

Captain Jacob Paulus, Twenty-fifth Infantry, December 18 was detailed as a member of the G. C.-M. instituted by par. 2, S. O. No. 231, c. s., from department headquarters, vice Captain D. D. Van Valzah, Twenty-fifth Infantry, relieved.

Medical Department.—At his own request and on the recommendation of the medical director of the department, the contract of A. A. Surgeon Henry M. Stille, U. S. Army, has been annulled—to date December 31, 1873.

At his own request, and on the recommendation of the medical director of the department, the contract of A. A. Surgeon F. P. Cleary, U. S. Army, was annulled—to date December 27, 1873.

Fort Griffin.—A General Court-martial was convened at Fort Griffin, Texas, December 18. Second Lieutenant Edward P. Turner, Tenth Cavalry, and the following officers of the Eleventh Infantry were detailed for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel George P. Buell; Captains Theodore Schwan, George L. Choisy; First Lieutenant William E. Kingsbury. Second Lieutenant John J. Dougherty, judge-advocate.

Fourth Cavalry.—General Augur, the department commander, in General Orders announces to his command the result of a most creditable scout, sent from Fort Clark, Texas, under the command of First Lieutenant Charles L. Hudson, Fourth Cavalry. The party, consisting of a detachment of forty-one enlisted men of

Companies A, B, C, and I, Fourth Cavalry, and six Seminole scouts, and accompanied by Surgeon C. C. Gray, U. S. Army, and Mr. I. Cox, post guide, left Fort Clark on the 4th instant to endeavor to find and punish a band of supposed Comanches, who had been raiding in the country along the lower Nueces, and who had murdered sixty ranchmen in that vicinity. Lieutenant Hudson, finding the roads impracticable for wagons, proceeded, with pack mules, up the West Fork of the Nueces, and, on the 7th instant, found thirty-one ponies, undoubtedly left by the Indians to await their return from below. On the 9th instant, while proceeding toward the South Llano river, Indians were seen about two and one-half miles distant. The Indians (estimated at thirty-nine) dismounted, and, leading their ponies to the rear, took position on a rocky ridge. Lieutenant Hudson, calling up the guard from the pack mules, marched his command up the ridge, and, although the Indians opened fire with carbines at a distance of about four hundred yards, the fire was not returned until the command had been placed (dismounted) on the same ridge with the Indians—distance about seventy-five or 100 yards. The Indians stood the fire of the troops about ten minutes, when, seeing some of the Indians running, the commanding officer ordered the charge. The Indians were completely routed and scattered over the country, which is very rough, rocky, and cut up with ravines. "Nine Indians were seen dead on the field and others known to have been wounded." Eighty-three ponies and mules, a lot of saddles, bridles, and blankets were captured. The casualties of the detachment were one private (George Brown, Company C, Fourth Cavalry) wounded, not seriously; three horses killed and two wounded. Lieutenant Hudson reports as follows: "The men of the detachment behaved with great gallantry, and, in some instances, a degree of bravery was shown I have seldom seen equalled." He reports the following as a list of the men deemed especially worthy of mention, viz.: Corporal George E. Martin, Blacksmith Wm. L. Jarvis, Private Wm. C. Loane, of Company A; Corporal Daniel Kehoe, Privates Lewis Brady and George Jackson, of Company B; Sergeant Wm. H. Malloy, Corporal Thomas Delaney, Privates George Brown and George B. Rigg, of Company C; and Private Joseph Riley, Company I, Fourth Cavalry. Particular mention is made of the guide, Mr. Isaac Cox, "who, by his zeal, courage and judgment, greatly assisted in the affair." The commanding general concurs in the endorsement of the commanding officer Fort Clark, that "the good judgment, zeal, and gallantry, shown by the officer in command, are deserving the highest praise," and desires to extend his cordial thanks and congratulations to Lieutenant Hudson (who now, for the third time in fourteen months, is mentioned in General Orders for gallantry, in encounters with hostile Indians) and to the men of his command.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell: *Headq'rs Louisville, Ky.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell: *Headquarters, Louisville, Kentucky.*

Second Infantry.—A General Court-martial was appointed to convene at Mount Vernon Barracks, Alabama, December 22. The following officers of this regiment were detailed for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas C. English; Captains A. W. Kroutinger, Frederick E. Camp; First Lieutenant Charles Harkins; Second Lieutenants Sidney E. Clark, John Kinzie. First Lieutenant Samuel McKeever, judge-advocate of the court.

Raleigh.—A General Court-martial was appointed to convene at Raleigh, N. C., December 22. The following officers of the Second Artillery were detailed for the court: Captains Edward B. Williston, Carle A. Woodruff; First Lieutenants Rezin G. Howell, Thomas D. Maurice, Reno E. De Russy, E. T. C. Richmond. First Lieutenant James E. Mast, judge-advocate of the court.

Eighteenth Infantry.—A General Court-martial was appointed to convene at Columbia, S. C., December 22. The following officers of this regiment were detailed for the court: Captains Richard L. Morris, Jr., Morgan L. Ogden, Thomas J. Lloyd; First Lieutenants George N. Bomford, H. H. Adams, Michael Leahy; Second Lieutenant Charles B. Hinton. First Lieutenant Charles R. Paul, judge-advocate of the court.

Nashville.—A General Court-martial was appointed to convene at Nashville, Tenn., December 19. Assistant Surgeon W. D. Wolverton, U. S. Army, and the following officers of the Sixteenth Infantry were detailed for the court: Colonel G. Pennypacker; Captain Duncan M. Vance; First Lieutenants William H. Clapp, William V. Richards. First Lieutenant George H. Palmer, judge-advocate of the court.

St. Augustine.—A General Court-martial was appointed to convene at St. Augustine, Fla., January 5. Assistant Surgeon Alfred Delany, U. S. Army, and the following officers of the First Artillery were detailed for the court: Major John Hamilton; Captain Royal T. Frank; First Lieutenant Daniel D. Wheeler; Second Lieutenant Robert H. Patterson. First Lieutenant Frederick C. Nichols, judge-advocate of the court.

Second Artillery.—Leave of absence for thirty days December 26 was granted Second Lieutenant M. Crawford, Jr.

The prisoners confined in the Military Prison of Fort Macon, N. C., write to request us to put on record their acknowledgments to Captain John J. Rodgers; Second Lieutenants John H. Gifford, M. Crawford; First Sergeant John H. Coligan, and to each and every member of Battery L, for the kindness they manifested in presenting to them most liberal gifts, on the eve of Christmas day, thus "enabling us in our confinement to enjoy a splendid dinner and merry Christmas, in commemoration of the resurrection (?) of our Saviour." "I was sick and in prison and you visited me."

Medical Department.—The leave of absence for thirty days granted Assistant Surgeon W. H. King, U. S. Army, by par. 2, S. O. No. 204, c. s., headquarters De-

partment of the South, December 31 was extended ten days.

Sixteenth Infantry.—The Orders authorizing First Lieutenant W. V. Richards, R. Q. M., Sixteenth Infantry, to visit the National Cemeteries at Forts Donelson and Murfreesboro, Tenn., as often as it is in his opinion necessary, December 30 were revoked; also the orders, authorizing this officer to inspect the National Cemetery at Memphis, Tenn.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Colonel W. H. Emory: *Headquarters, New Orleans, La.*

Nineteenth Infantry.—The commanding officer of Jackson Barracks, La., December 26 was directed and sent to the stations of their companies the detachments of recruits now at that post which have been assigned to the companies of the Nineteenth Infantry stationed at Baton Rouge, Colfax, and Greenwood, La.

Jackson Barracks.—A. A. Surgeon William Deal, U. S. Army, December 27 was relieved from duty at Jackson Barracks, La., and ordered to Colfax, La., relieving A. A. Surgeon A. DeLoffre, as medical officer of that post, who, on being relieved, was ordered to report in person to the medical director of the department for the annulment of his contract.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: *Headq'rs, New York*

Officers Registered.—The following officers were registered at the headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, for the two weeks ending January 6: Second Lieutenant Wm. B. Wetmore, Sixth Cavalry; R. H. K. Whiteley, colonel of Ordnance; Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Brackett, Second Cavalry; First Lieutenant Jas. M. Ropes, Eighth Cavalry; Captain A. Moore, Third Cavalry; First Lieutenant C. H. Rockwell, Fifth Cavalry; Captain J. F. Kent, Third Infantry; E. J. Bailey, surgeon, U. S. Army; Colonel Gordon Granger, Fifteenth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Rollins A. Ives, Fifth Artillery; Colonel John Gibbon, Seventh Infantry; First Lieutenant James N. Wheelan, Second Cavalry; Second Lieutenant John D. C. Hoskins, Third Artillery; J. K. Warren, G. Weitzel, majors, Engineer Corps; Captain E. M. Heyl, Fourth Cavalry; Second Lieutenant George G. Smith, Twenty-third Infantry; C. W. Howell, captain, Engineer Corps; Major N. A. M. Dudley, Third Cavalry.

A Presentation.—On New Year's eve a number of the older attaches of the Quartermaster's Department, at division headquarters, presented the Chief Clerk, Colonel Rufus K. Case (late quartermaster and A. D. C., on General Ingalls' staff, U. S. Volunteers) with a handsome timepiece.

Christmas Festivities at Fortress Monroe.—A Christmas tree for the children of the Protestant Episcopal Sunday school of this post was arranged by the officers and ladies, and came off on Christmas eve in the non-commissioned officers' schoolroom. The presents were given by Mr. and Mrs. Kriss Kringel, who caused much merriment. The singing, especially by the infant class, was very pretty. After the distribution of the gifts there was dancing, which, notwithstanding the small size of the room, was entered into with much spirit by the teachers and scholars. On Christmas day the usual services were held by the Post Chaplain in the beautiful "Church of the Centurion." The music for the occasion, rendered by a full choir, was very fine. The church was very handsomely dressed with evergreens by the officers and ladies of the post. The soldiers' barracks were also handsomely dressed by the men and a sumptuous dinner provided for them. The day was fine, and all passed a "Merry Christmas."

Second Cavalry.—Upon the recommendation of his commanding officer, the unexecuted portion of so much of the sentence of the General Court-martial, promulgated in G. C. M. O., No. 72, c. s., from department headquarters, in the case of Second Lieutenant Fred. W. Kingsbury, Second Cavalry, as refers to suspension from rank and command, December 31 was remitted.

Second Artillery.—Leave of absence for twenty days was December 23 granted Captain George T. Olmsted, Jr., Second Artillery.

Fifth Artillery.—Leave of absence for thirty days was December 23 granted First Lieutenant Paul Roemer, Fifth Artillery.

Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply for an extension of twenty days, December 26 was granted First Lieutenant John McClellan, Fifth Artillery, at the same time the leave of absence for seven days granted First Lieutenant Henry J. Reilly, Fifth Artillery, in Orders No. 215, c. s., from the post of Fort Adams, Rhode Island, was extended fifteen days.

Third Artillery.—Leave of absence for fifteen days December 24 was granted Second Lieutenant Ira MacNutt.

Leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant John D. C. Hoskins, Third Artillery, by the commanding officer Fort Monroe, January 2 was extended ten days.

First Infantry.—The companies of the First Infantry at Fort Porter having been filled up to the authorized standard by transfers, the commanding officer of that post January 2 was directed to forward the twenty-one recruits sent to Fort Porter, in pursuance of S. O. No. 253, series of 1873, from the War Department, to the headquarters of the First Infantry, at Fort Wayne, Mich., for assignment to companies by the regimental commander. The commanding officer First Infantry has been directed to fill up to the authorized standard, from the recruits to be sent to Fort Wayne, the companies of his regiment serving at that post and at Fort Gratiot, and will, as soon as practicable, forward the remainder to Forts Mackinac and Brady, for assignment to the companies at those posts.

The leave of absence for seven days granted Captain Robert H. Offey, First Infantry, in S. O. No. 80, c. s., from the post of Fort Wayne, Mich., December 31 was extended five days.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-Gen J. M. Schofield: *Headq'rs San Francisco, Cal.*

Officers Registered.—The following officers registered their names at the headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, during the week ending Tuesday, December 23, 1873: Captain W. E. Dove, Twelfth Infantry; Chaplain A. Gilmore, U. S. Army; Second Lieutenants James Rockwell, First Cavalry; John A. Lundun, Fourth Artillery; First Lieutenant Louis B. Stille, Twenty-third Infantry; Major James J. Dana, Quartermaster's Department.

Twenty-first Infantry.—Second Lieutenant William J. Ross, Twenty-first Infantry, aide-de-camp, December 8 was ordered to his station, Prescott, A. T.

On Leave.—Chaplain M. J. Kelley, U. S. Army, December 20 was authorized to avail himself of the leave of absence and permission granted him in S. O. No. 33, headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, February 28, 1872.

Fourth Artillery.—Leave of absence for sixty days December 13 was granted First Lieutenant Harry R. Anderson, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Military Division of the Pacific, and apply to the Adjutant-General for an extension of two months.

Benicia Barracks.—The commanding officer, Benicia Barracks, was directed to send to Fort Vancouver, W. T., by the steamer of December 19, in charge of Second Lieutenant James Rockwell, First Cavalry, all enlisted men at his post for companies serving in the Department of the Columbia, also to Fort Yuma, Cal., in charge of First Lieutenant David J. Craigie, Twelfth Infantry, by the *Newbern*, the next trip of this steamer, all enlisted men at his post for the Fifth Cavalry.

THE ARMY AND NAVY IN CONGRESS.

JANUARY 5.

A petition was presented to the Senate from C. A. Finley, on the retired list of the Army, praying for equal pay with officers of his rank, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (No. 224) was introduced by Mr. Conkling, authorizing the President to appoint C. W. Cronk a first assistant engineer in the U. S. N. Read twice and referred to Naval Committee; also, bill (228) by Mr. Cragin, authorizing James McDonald, a warrant officer of the Navy, to accept a silver medal from the Government of Italy, which was read a second time and referred the Naval Committee.

The medal is a testimonial to Carpenter McDonald, of the *Onward*, for services rendered to an Italian merchant ship at Callao, on board of which a fire occurred.

In the House, the following bills were introduced:

No. 864, by Mr. Hawley, to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the Army.

No. 866, by Mr. Smith, of New York, for the relief of Robert L. May, late of the U. S. Navy.

No. 886, by Mr. Platt, of Va., relating to the naval service.

No. 914, by Mr. Coburn, to provide for the inspection of the disbursements of appropriations made by officers of the Army.

No. 963, by Mr. Loughbridge, in relation to the reduction of the Army.

No. 1005, by Mr. Steele, authorizing the Secretary of War to change the name of Captain John Rizika, Fourth Infantry, to John Laube de Laubertels.

No. 1008, by Mr. Small, relative to the pensions of one-armed soldiers.

All these bills were read a second time and referred to the appropriate committees.

Mr. Coburn asked unanimous consent to submit for adoption the following resolution, to which Mr. Crooke objected:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of diminishing the Regular Army, and into the expediency of discontinuing, in whole, or in part, the work of construction, preservation, and repair of fortifications and all other works of defense; and for this purpose may send for persons and papers, may employ a stenographer, and may report in print by bill or otherwise.

This resolution was subsequently introduced by Mr. Holman in the shape of an amendment to the Appropriation bill reported by Mr. Wheeler (mentioned hereafter), and was accepted.

The subject of "cholera in the Valley of Mississippi during the year 1873" was brought before the House by Mr. Dawes, who introduced a joint resolution (H. R. 29), which was passed, authorizing the Secretary of War to detail one or more medical officers of the Army, who shall during the present year, under the direction of the Surgeon General of the Army, visit the towns at which cholera prevailed during 1873, or such of them as in the opinion of the Surgeon General may be necessary; confer with the health authorities and resident physicians of such towns; collect, so far as possible, all facts of importance with regard to such epidemic, and make a detailed report of the information collected to the Secretary of War, through the Surgeon General, on or about the 1st day of January, 1875.

Mr. Wheeler, by unanimous consent, reported from the Committee on Appropriations a bill (H. R. No. 1011) "making appropriations for the support of the Army during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, and for other purposes," which after being read a first and second time, he asked might be printed and referred to the Committee of the Whole, and be made the special order for Thursday, January 8, and until disposed of.

Mr. Coburn stated that, as the bill contemplates a reduction of the Army, it ought not to be brought before the House until the Military Committee had time to investigate the question whether the Army ought to be reduced. The time proposed was too short, and it was due to the committee that they should be allowed at least a week or ten days to look into the matter.

Tuesday, January 13, was then agreed to for the consideration of the bill.

A message was received from the President, saying he had approved the bill making appropriations to meet extraordinary expenses of the Navy.

A memorial was presented by Mr. Hawley, from the American Medical Association, with regard to the rank of the Medical Corps of the Army; also one by Mr. O'Neill from W. W. Hubbell, for settlement of royalty for his explosive shell-fuse patent in the naval service.

Mr. Hale reported from the Committee on Appropriations, on Tuesday, a bill (H. R., No. 1,013) making appropriations for the naval service for the next fiscal year, which was read a second time, referred to the Committee of the Whole and ordered to be printed. Mr. Hale then moved that the bill be made the special order on Thursday, the 8th of January, after the morning hour, and from day to day until disposed of, which created some discussion, Messrs. Platt, Myers, and Beck opposing the motion, and Messrs. Hale, Garfield, and Hoar sustaining it. Those opposed to considering the bill on Tuesday regarded the time as entirely too short for an examination of it, only twenty-four hours being allowed for the purpose. Mr. Hill said the bill involved the first stroke of the Committee of Appropriations towards cutting down expenditures. He thought the House could not do better than proceed in the direction in which the committee is faithfully laboring—that is, in putting the knife into the expenditures and cutting them down. A postponement of the measure now would be looked upon by the country as in the direction of putting off the cutting down of expenses. Mr. Myers was afraid of nothing in insisting on a proper examination of the questions presented. He desired a full examination of the whole subject, so it could be passed on understandingly, and moved that Wednesday, the 14th, be set apart for the consideration of the bill. Mr. Hale said the bill, which reduces the expenditure millions, if gotten through this week would be good work, as the Army Bill was the special order for Tuesday next. Its passage would be an indication that Congress not only talks economy and the reduction of expenses, but means it. In the course of his remarks Mr. Hale said the only changes made in the bill are in the way of reductions; that the Appropriation Committee had not interfered with the province of the Naval Committee by changing the law at all. His motion was passed by a vote of 105 to 79.

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE Junata is repairing in the dry-dock at the Navy-yard, New York.

THE City of Austin, with 180 seamen for the North Atlantic squadron, arrived at Key West, January 2.

THE monitor Montauk, in tow of the tugs *Cyclops* and *Relief*, from Washington to New York, arrived in Hampton Roads January 5.

THE Osage has been ordered to Washington, in connection with the Court of Inquiry which has been detailed to meet there, for the purpose of investigating the loss of the *Virginia*, of which Rear-Admiral Davis is president.

THE Wachusett arrived at Key West, Fla., December 31, 1873. She left Gibraltar with the *Alaska* and *Congress* on November 31. The *Wachusett* touched at St. Thomas, December 25. She made the trip in thirty-one days, and had pleasant weather, with all well.

THE monitor Ajax, at Philadelphia, on which work has been pushed forward, is now about ready for commissioning. She is to proceed to Key West, in tow of the *Powhatan*, now at Norfolk, which latter vessel will go to the Delaware for that purpose.

CAPTAIN THOS. G. CORBIN, having declined to submit to a professional examination by the Naval Board of Examiners in Washington, has, it is understood, been recommended for retirement. Capt. Corbin has maintained that there is no law which requires a captain to appear in person before the Board for professional examination. Captain Ronckendorff is now before the Board of Examiners.

THE Wabash, Admiral Case, from the European squadron, anchored, January 3, at Key West, Fla. The *Franklin* arrived on the day previous. The *Pinta* left for Cedar Keys. Captain Whiting and Lieutenant Marx were passengers on board. They go to Washington to explain to the administration the actual condition of the *Virginia* when she was delivered up by the Spaniards.

THE Washington Chronicle of January 3 says: The New York tug *Cyclops, which came here to tow the monitor *Montauk* to New York, and which has been aground on the bar off the arsenal, was floated off at high tide yesterday morning, and upon receiving her coal started for New York. The tug *Relief*, partner of the *Cyclops*, and the tug *Triana*, towed the *Montauk* down to the St. Mary's river, where the United States steamer *Powhatan* will join the *Relief* and take the monitor to New York.*

THE paddle-wheel steamer Gettysburg, which took the place of the *Tallapoosa*, and has already made the usual trip to the Navy-yards with freight, has proved quite a success so far as speed and comfort is concerned. She is faster than the *Tallapoosa*, steadier, and can make good speed against headwinds, which the *Tallapoosa* could not do. Although the captain's quarters are not so commodious, the ward-room is much larger and more comfortable than the *Tallapoosa's*. Altogether the change has given general satisfaction.

THE Treasury Department is kept advised of the movements connected with the steamer *Edgar Stuart*, now undergoing repairs at Baltimore. A clearance will be denied if the proof shall be sufficient to show that

she intends to violate the neutrality laws. This vessel was cleared two years at New London, the collector taking the responsibility of issuing a temporary register, without consulting the Treasury Department. She had arms and ammunition on board, and changing her alleged destination she carried them to the Cuban insurgents.

A KEY WEST, Fla., despatch, of January 6, 1874, reports that the vessels of the fleet are rapidly provisioning and coaling, and indications are that after the fleet drill, a cruise among the several Cuban ports will take place. The *City of Houston*, from New York, arrived this morning with 200 seamen for the fleet. The remains of Midshipman Stevens will be sent North by next steamer. They were brought ashore with the customary naval ceremonies to-day, and escorted to the naval storehouse by a large procession of officers, seamen, and marines.

FROM the Sandwich Islands we learn that the United States ship *Saragat*, flag-ship of Admiral Pennock, was at Honolulu December 6. The Admiral and Mrs. Pennock reside with the American minister on Nunan avenue. A number of the officers of the ship have their wives with them while on this station this winter, and the ladies make a very welcome addition to the society. The minister resident gave a ball on the evening of December 4, affording an opportunity to the residents of meeting the officers and their ladies. The entertainment was a decided success.

ON January 3 Captain G. W. Brown, of No. 63 Beaver street, New York, who has been taking charge of the British subjects saved from the massacre at Santiago de Cuba, received news from the British consulate in New York that the British Government would hereafter provide for the wants of the men in question. Captain Brown then called upon the British consul, who stated that he wished the men sent to the Sailors' Home, in Cherry street, and that he had informed the British minister at Washington of the steps he had taken. The colored Jamaica men will probably be sent home to Kingston by the *Atlas* steamer *Etna*, which is announced to leave January 12. The Englishmen will shortly leave by a Liverpool boat. The men expressed themselves profoundly grateful to the United States for its interference in their behalf.

THE British steamship International, which arrived at New York January 2, brought a cargo of iron torpedoes and 1,640 miles of torpedo cable for the United States Government, and large numbers of electric batteries to be used in working the cables. The *International* is a screw propeller, of iron, 900 tons burden, built a few months ago for the India-rubber Telegraph and Cable Manufacturing Company of Silverstown, near London, especially for this kind of service, and contains a large number of tanks for the reception of the cables and torpedoes. The order for the cables and torpedoes was given three months since. The torpedoes are empty and ready for filling with powder, which are composed of iron and copper of the best material. The *International* commenced to discharge her cargo at Fort Schuyler, Willett's Point, Long Island, on January 3, where the cables and torpedoes will be stored. The vessel is engaged on a similar mission to another port in Europe.

A DESPATCH from Key West January 5, reports that the *Alaska*, Captain Carter, arrived there that morning from Gibraltar. Rear-Admiral Case, in taking command of the fleet, ordered all vessels to complete their complement of coal, and be in readiness to sail at any moment. The news from Havana in regard to the overthrow of Castelar and the Republic in Spain caused considerable comment and excitement at Key West. It is expected that new complications will arise between the United States and Spain in regard to Cuban affairs. The monarchical emblems have been restored all over Havana. There are rumors of collisions between the factions in that city. Midshipman R. D. Stevens, of the *Colorado*, died on the 5th, of congestive chill. He was a resident of Brooklyn. The *Congress*, Captain Hind, of the European squadron, was signalled in the offing the same night. A large merchant vessel from Portland, with supplies for the Navy, had also arrived off the port. A row occurred among the sailors ashore on the night of the 5th, and several of them were severely hurt.

THE Washington Capital tells the following story, which will excite the envious regrets of the entire Navy, with the exception of the one Rear-Admiral referred to: "Quite a startling event occurred to one of our gallant naval officers who has sailed the salty seas, carrying our banner in the days when the stars and stripes floated in honored recognition on every ocean. The gay old Rear-Admiral P., of I street, was calling on New Year's day, and as the shades of night came on he found himself descending the steps of a house where the boy of beauty made the old Admiral dizzy. He was feeling his way down, and had just gained the bottom step, when suddenly a pair of female arms were thrown about his marine neck, and two soft lips imprinted a kiss upon his seafaring mouth that sounded like the explosion of a Dahlgren. The astounded Admiral was so dumfounded by the salute that he went down, to use a nautical phrase, on his beam ends. He hinged on his centre, and seated himself somewhat violently on the bottom step. Here, before he could recover his breath or understanding, the violence upon him was repeated, and a sweet voice said: 'There, take that for a parting!' And then voice, kisses, female arms, and all disappeared into the night. The Rear-Admiral P. ascended the steps, re-entered the mansion, and resolved himself into a naval board of inquiry. He stated his case and put the question: 'Who kissed the Admiral?' There was some musical laughter and a roguish twinkle in bright eyes, but no satisfactory answer or explanation was elicited. From that out until midnight the gallant Admiral went among his friends wanting to know who kissed him, but in vain. And to this hour it is involved in mystery. When the question of who kissed the Admiral is answered, we have one other, and that is, Why in the Old Scratch did she kiss him?"

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE

ORDERED.

JANUARY 2.—Lieutenant-Commander Thomas L. Swann, to special ordnance duty.

JANUARY 3.—Lieutenant Commander Wm. Whitehead, as equipment officer at the Navy-yard, Philadelphia.

Lieutenant Zora L. Tanner, to the Navy-yard, Philadelphia.

Surgeon J. H. Tinkham, to the receiving ship Ohio, at Boston.

Paymaster Francis T. Gillett, to the Ticonderoga, at Key West, Fla., per steamer of the 10th inst. from New York.

Acting Boatswain John Quinn, and **Carpenter Wm. H. Barrett**, to the Ticonderoga, at Key West, Fla., per steamer of 10th inst. from New York.

JANUARY 5.—Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, to report to Rear-Admiral Case, at Key West, Fla., for duty as chief of staff of the united fleets under his command.

JANUARY 6.—Captain Wm. F. Spicer, to command the iron-clad steamer Dictator.

Lieutenants George F. Wilkins and **Wm. C. Gibson**, to the iron-clad steamer Roanoke.

JANUARY 7.—Chaplain D. H. Tribon, to the *Colorado*, at Key West, Fla., per steamer of 17th inst.

DETACHED.

DECEMBER 31.—Midshipmen Thomas S. Plunkett and Henry McCrea, and Paymaster F. T. Gillett, from recruiting duty at Chicago, Ill., and placed on waiting orders.

First Assistant Engineer Jefferson Brown, from the Manhattan, and ordered to the Navy-yard, New York.

JANUARY 2.—Ensign George A. Calhoun, from the Worcester, and ordered to report in person at the Department.

Midshipman John W. Beane, from the Osage, and placed on sick leave.

Assistant Paymaster George E. Bangham, from the receiving ship Potomac, at Philadelphia, and placed on waiting orders.

First Assistant Engineer John A. Scott, from recruiting duty at Baltimore, and placed on waiting orders.

First Assistant Engineer W. W. Hinton, from the Powhatan, and ordered to special duty at Key West, Fla.

First Assistant Engineer James Entwistle, from the Florida, and ordered to the Powhatan.

First Assistant Engineer W. A. Windsor has reported his return home, having been detached from the Monocacy, Asiatic Station, on the 30th October last, and has been placed on a sick leave.

JANUARY 3.—Lieutenant-Commander J. F. McInteney, from the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, and ordered as executive to the Ticonderoga, Key West, Fla., per steamer 10th inst. from New York.

Lieutenant John T. Sullivan, from the Frolic, and ordered to the Ticonderoga, per steamer 10th inst.

Lieutenant William Welch, from the receiving ship Potomac, at Philadelphia, and ordered to the Ticonderoga, per steamer 10th inst.

Master John M. Hawley, from the receiving ship Vermont, at New York, and ordered to the Ticonderoga, per steamer 10th inst. from New York.

Surgeon J. S. Knight, from the receiving ship Ohio, at Boston, and ordered to the Ticonderoga, per steamer 10th inst. from New York.

Assistant Surgeon A. M. Owen, from recruiting duty at Detroit, Mich., and ordered to the Navy-yard, Philadelphia.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John N. Coonan, from the receiving ship Vermont, New York, and ordered to the Ticonderoga, per steamer 10th inst. from New York.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas Chiola, from the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, and ordered to the receiving ship Vermont, at New York.

Chief Engineer T. J. Jones, from the Florida, and ordered to the Dictator.

First Assistant Engineer E. Olson, from the Dictator, and placed on waiting orders.

First Assistant Engineer John W. Gardner, from the Gettysburg, and placed on waiting orders.

Acting Gunner C. L. Duncan, from the receiving ship Sabine, at Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to the Ticonderoga, per steamer 10th inst. from New York.

Acting Sailmaker A. W. Stephens, from the receiving ship Vermont, New York, and ordered to the Ticonderoga, per steamer 10th inst. from New York.

JANUARY 5.—Captain A. G. Clary has reported his return home, having been detached from the command of the Benicia on the 12th ult., and has been placed on waiting orders.

Commander G. C. Willis, from the command of the rendezvous at Baltimore, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant S. F. Clarkson, from the Saugus, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Eugene W. Watson, from the Saugus, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

Lieutenants Louis Kingsley and **Richard Wainwright**, from temporary recruiting duty at Baltimore, Md., and ordered to resume duties at the Hydrographic Office.

Master William S. McGunnagle has reported his return home, having been detached from the Esco, Asiatic station, on the 20th November last, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. C. Eckstein and **Assistant Paymaster J. C. Burnett**, from recruiting duty at Baltimore, Md., and placed on waiting orders.

First Assistant Engineer G. W. Roche, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the Ticonderoga, at Key West, Fla., per steamer 10th inst. from New York.

First Assistant Engineer A. H. Able, as inspector of coal at Philadelphia, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Philadelphia.

First Assistant Engineer J. L. Vancian, from the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, and ordered as inspector of coal at Philadelphia.

JAN. 6.—Commander James E. Joutet, from the command of the Dictator, and ordered to duty as member of the Board of Inspectors.

JAN. 7.—Pay Inspector James Fulton, as purchasing paymaster at Philadelphia, on the 16th inst., and ordered to settle accounts.

Pay Inspector A. W. Russell, as inspector at the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, on the 15th inst., and ordered as purchasing paymaster at Philadelphia on the 16th inst.

Paymaster Arthur Burdick, from duty in the Bureau of Provisions, etc., and ordered as inspector of provisions and clothing at the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, 15th inst.

FURLOUGH.

Lieutenant Frank Turnbull has been granted a furlough for six months, with permission to remain in Europe during the time.

PLACED ON RETIRED LIST.

Captains Thomas G. Corbin and **Egbert Thompson**, and **Commander Edward E. Stone**, from the 5th January, 1874.

ORDERS REVOKED.

DECEMBER 31.—The orders of Midshipman W. H. Masser, to the Franklin, and ordered to the Roanoke.

LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending January 3, 1874:

Joseph Condon, landsman, on the passage from Key West to New York.

James C. Gowan, landsman, December 21, U. S. steamer Pawnee, at Key West, Fla.

CHANGES IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear-Admiral Scott reports the following changes in the North Atlantic Station:

Master D. D. V. Stuart detached from the Mayflower and ordered to the Pinta.

Ensign Hugo Osterhaus, from the same vessel, and ordered to the Worcester.

Ensign A. C. Dillingham, from temporary duty on board the Manhattan, and ordered to the Kansas.

CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memoranda, viz.:

JANUARY 5.—First Lieutenant Jas. B. Breese, orders of December 26, 1873, revoked December 31, 1873, and to proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. McCawley, commanding post, for duty.

Second Lieutenant H. C. Fisher, January 5, 1874, detached from

Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and ordered to report to Colonel M. B. Kintzing, commanding marines at Philadelphia, Pa., for duty.

Second Lieutenant John T. Brodhead, January 5, 1874, ordered to proceed to New York and take passage in the steamer of the 15th inst. for Key West, and report to rear-admiral commanding North Atlantic Station as the marine officer detailed to command the guard of the steamer Ticonderoga.

HEROISM REWARDED.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, JAN. 6, 1874.
General Order No. 186.

The Department is gratified to publish in a general order the following report, with its accompanying commendatory special order, from Captain S. P. Carter, commanding the United States steamer *Alaska*, relative to the gallant conduct of Midshipman Lucien Young, of the United States Navy, attached to that vessel.

The act of Midshipman Young was one of extraordinary heroism, an instance, as rare as it was brave, where a person leaped into the sea from a vessel going at a fair rate of speed, and imperiled his own life to save the life of another.

Such an exhibition of bravery and presence of mind, and such ability and success in seizing and bearing a wounded comrade to the life buoy, and sustaining him until succor could arrive, deserve and receive the warmest appreciation of the Department, and cannot fail to be admired and applauded by all whom the facts may reach.

Geo. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

UNITED STATES STEAMER ALASKA, SECOND RATE,

TABRAGONA, SPAIN, NOV. 12, 1873.

Hon. Geo. M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy.

Sir: It is my pleasant privilege to make known to the Department an act of special gallantry on the part of Midshipman Lucien Young, of this vessel.

On the 10th inst., when making a passage from Barcelona to this place, and while engaged in shifting topsail yards, James Anderson, seaman, was struck on the head by a block and knocked overboard from the main top. The ship was going six to seven knots through the water at the time. Midshipman Young was stationed on the poop to note the time of the exercise. On seeing Anderson fall, he jumped overboard, seized the injured man, swam with him to and placed him upon the life buoy, where he held him until both were picked up by the ship's life-boat.

Besides a severe scalp wound received from the block, Anderson's shoulder was dislocated in his fall, and he was in other respects so injured that, but for the heroic conduct of Midshipman Young, he must have perished.

I enclose herewith a copy of a complimentary order, published at general muster on board this vessel to-day. I am sure the Department will find as much pleasure in acknowledging in a suitable manner the gallantry of Midshipman Young, as I do in bringing his conduct to your notice. He is a young officer of great worth and sterling integrity.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, S. P. CARTER, Captain commanding.

UNITED STATES STEAMER ALASKA, SECOND RATE,

TABRAGONA, SPAIN, NOV. 12, 1873.

Special Order No. 1.

The captain commanding desires to express in this public manner his appreciation of the gallant conduct of Midshipman Lucien Young, on the 10th instant, in jumping overboard, while the ship was under way, for the purpose of saving from drowning James Anderson (seaman), who fell from aloft. Owing to the injuries which Anderson received in falling, there is little doubt that he would have perished but for the noble efforts of Midshipman Young. Acts of heroism have won the plaudits of all nations in every age of the world, nor have they in these latter days, matter of fact though the period is termed, less power to stir the blood and win the applause of men than at former times, and we today, officers and crew, unite in bestowing our plaudits upon one of our number for a deed of daring, which not only reflects credit upon but ennobles the service to which we belong. It will be the duty and pleasure of the captain commanding to report the gallant conduct of Midshipman Young to the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, with the confident assurance that it will be acknowledged in befitting terms by the head of the Department.

S. P. CARTER, Captain commanding.

MACHINISTS IN THE NAVY.

The following Circular regulating and increasing the pay of machinists, boiler-makers and coppersmiths has been issued by the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting:

WASHINGTON, January 1, 1874.

From and after this date the pay of machinists, in accordance with the order of the President of the United States of the date of December 5, 1873, will be at the rate of \$75 per month, exclusive of the \$1.50 per month added to the pay of all enlisted men by the President's Order of July 1, 1870.

The pay of boiler-makers and coppersmiths remains the same.

Five machinists will be allowed to first rates, and four to second and third rate steamships in commission for sea service. Qualifications same as required by Bureau Circular of June 8, 1871.

Boiler-makers and coppersmiths, prior to enlistment, will not be examined, except as to their qualifications as boiler-makers and coppersmiths.

One boiler-maker and one coppersmith, if obtainable, will be allowed to each first, second, and third rate steamship in commission for sea service. They will be required to keep watch in the engine-room or fire-room while the ship is steaming, and at other times, as may be requisite, and will thus be enabled to make themselves proficient for the rate of machinists.

Machinists, coppersmiths, and boiler-makers will mess with the master-at-arms.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS, Chief of Bureau.

The qualifications and course of examination required by the Circular of June 8, 1871, above referred to, are:

I. A candidate for the position of machinist, boiler-maker, or coppersmith must be not less than twenty nor more than forty years old.

II. He must pass an examination, in the presence of the commanding officer of the rendezvous, by at least one naval engineer, as to his qualifications as a machinist, boiler-maker, or coppersmith; and must also under-

go the usual medical examination touching his physical fitness for the naval service.

III. He must also be able to read, and to write with sufficient correctness to keep the steam-log of his watch. He must know the names and uses of the various parts of a marine-engine; understand the uses and management of the various gauges, cocks, and valves; how to raise steam, start a marine-engine, regulate its action, and stop it. He must know how to ascertain the height and density of the water in the boilers, how to check foaming, and to guard against other danger from the boiler; how and when to regulate the quantity of the injection water, to guard against danger from water in the cylinders, and the measures to be taken in the event of a journal becoming heated; and, in short, how to act upon the occurrence of any of the ordinary casualties of the engine-room.

The following circular also bears on the subject:

WASHINGTON, December 12, 1873.

When a sufficient number of machinists, boiler-makers or coppersmiths cannot be supplied from the receiving ships to ships going into commission, the commanding officers of such ships may appoint them, subject to the provisions of the examination required by the Circular of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting of June 8, 1871, and of January 1, 1873.

This examination is to be made by the chief engineer of the ship, by order of the commanding officer.

During a cruise vacancies may be filled by enlistment, by appointment, or by rating.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS, Chief of Bureau.

For the information of persons desiring to enter the Navy as machinists, the following has been issued by the department:

STATUS OF MACHINISTS IN THE NAVY.

The Navy Department has decided upon such alterations in the status of machinists in the Navy as will tend to secure in that grade a better class of men than heretofore. A machinist is an appointed petty officer of superior grade, and on board ship has, with the appointed officers, a separate mess, which is supplied by its members as they may see fit. He may have permission to go on shore when his services are not required, provided his department and attention to duty have been satisfactory.

The pay has been increased, after January 1, 1874, from \$61.50 to \$76.50 per month, which latter amount is still further increased, if the ration be commuted, to \$84, or \$1,008 per annum. The duty imposed is to take charge of the engine and fire-room watches, under the general direction of the engineer officers. The requisite qualification is to have had some experience in running the engines of ocean, lake, or river steamers. A candidate may enter the service by applying at any recruiting rendezvous, or to the commandant of any navy-yard, for examination; in which cases he will be enlisted with "rate" of machinist. Or, he may be examined by the chief engineer of a vessel going into commission, and, if accepted, "appointed" machinist by the commanding officer. In either case his position and duties on board ship will be precisely the same.

THE VIRGINIUS.

THE President, on January 5, sent the following message to the Senate and House of Representatives:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,

Washington, D. C., Jan. 5, 1874.

In my annual Message of December last I gave reason to expect that, when the full and accurate text of the correspondence relating to the steamer *Virginus*, which had been telegraphed in cipher, should be received, the papers concerning the capture of the vessel, the execution of a part of its passengers and crew, and the restoration of the ship and the survivors would be transmitted to Congress in compliance with the expectations then held out. I now transmit the papers and correspondence on that subject.

On the 26th day of September, 1870, the *Virginus* was registered in the Custom House at New York as the property of a citizen of the United States, behaving first made oath, as required by law, that he was the true and only owner of the said vessel, and that there was no subject or citizen of any foreign prince or State, directly or indirectly, by way of trust, confidence, or otherwise interested therein. Having complied with the requisites of the statute in that behalf, she cleared in the usual way for the port of Curacao, and on or about the 4th day of October, 1870, sailed for that port. It is not disputed that she made the voyage according to her clearance, nor that from that day to this she has not returned within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States. It is also understood that she preserved her American papers, and that when within foreign ports she made the practice of putting forth claim to American nationality, which was recognized by the authorities at such ports. When, therefore, she left the port of Kingston in October last, under the flag of the United States, she would appear to have had, as against all powers except the United States, the right to fly that flag and to claim its protection, as enjoyed by all regularly documented vessels registered as part of our commercial marine. No state of war existed conferring upon a maritime power the right to molest and detain upon the high seas a documented vessel, and it cannot be pretended that the *Virginus* had placed herself without the pale of all law by acts of piracy against the human race. If her papers were irregular or fraudulent the offence was one against the laws of the United States, justifiable only in their tribunals.

When, therefore, it became known that the *Virginus* had been captured on the high seas by a Spanish man-of-war, that the American flag had been hauled down by the captors, that the vessel had been carried to a Spanish port and that Spanish tribunals were taking jurisdiction over the persons of those found on her, and exercising that jurisdiction upon American citizens, not only in violation of international law, but in contravention of the provisions of the Treaty of 1795, I directed a demand to be made upon Spain for the restoration of the vessel

and for the return of the survivors to the protection of the United States, for a salute to the flag and for the punishment of the offending parties.

The principles upon which these demands rested could not be seriously questioned, but it was suggested by the Spanish Government that there were grave doubts whether the *Virginus* was entitled to the character given her by her papers, and that, therefore, it might be proper for the United States, after the surrender of the vessel and the survivors, to dispense with the salute to the flag should such facts be established to their satisfaction. This seemed to be reasonable and just. I therefore assented to it on the assurance that Spain would then declare that no insult to the flag of the United States had been intended. I also authorized an agreement to be made that, should it be shown to the satisfaction of this government that the *Virginus* was improperly bearing the flag, proceedings should be instituted in our courts for the punishment of the offence committed against the United States. On her part Spain undertook to proceed against those who had offended the sovereignty of the United States, or who had violated their treaty rights. The surrender of the vessel and the survivors to the jurisdiction of the tribunals of the United States was an admission of the principles upon which our demand had been founded. I therefore had no hesitation in agreeing to the arrangement finally made between the two governments—an arrangement which was moderate and just, and calculated to cement the good relations which have so long existed between Spain and the United States.

Under this agreement the *Virginus*, with the American flag flying, was delivered to the navy of the United States at Bahia Honda, in the island of Cuba, on the 16th ult.

She was in an unseaworthy condition. In the passage to New York, she encountered one of the most tempestuous of our winter storms. At the risk of their lives the officers and crew placed in charge of her attempted to keep her afloat. The efforts were unavailing, and she sunk off Cape Fear.

The prisoners who survived the massacre were surrendered at Santiago de Cuba on the 18th ult., and reached the port of New York in safety.

The evidence submitted on the part of Spain to establish the fact that the *Virginus* at the time of her capture was improperly bearing the flag of the United States is transmitted herewith, together with the opinion of the Attorney-General thereon, and a copy of the note of the Spanish Minister, expressing on behalf of his government a disclaimer of any intent of indignity to the flag of the United States.

U. S. GRANT.

THE American Seamen's Friend Society, 80 Wall street, New York, have issued a circular in which they state that the society was organized in 1828, to improve the social and moral condition of seamen, now numbering three millions. The Sailors' Home, 191 Cherry street, incorporated in the year 1833, up to May, 1873, had received \$2,806 boarders, and has saved to sailors and their families nearly two million dollars. Here shipwrecked and destitute sailors of all nations are provided for. The society sustains forty-nine chaplains and missionaries. The foreign stations are at Antwerp, St. Johns, Labrador, Havana, Malta, China, Japan, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, France, Italy, Sandwich Islands, and Chili. Home Field—Portland, Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Norfolk, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, Galveston, San Francisco, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, and the inland waters of the State of New York. The number of libraries afloat on naval and merchant ships is about 5,000, containing 195,000 volumes, accessible to 192,000 seamen. The *Sailors' Magazine* is published by the society, also the *Seamen's Friend* and the *Life Boat*. The receipts last year were \$65,679 73. Twenty dollars sends a library to sea in the name of the donor. Life membership, \$39; life directorship, \$100, which secures the *Sailors' Magazine* gratis for life.

GEN. N. B. FORREST has written a letter to a Memphis newspaper, under date of December 15, in which he says: "Within the last few days I have received a large number of letters from men who were prominent Confederate officers and soldiers, volunteering to the Secretary of War, through me, their services to fight for the 'old flag,' in case of a war with Spain. Being too much engaged to answer their letters separately, allow me to say, through the columns of your widely circulated journal, that it is very gratifying to me to see upon the part of those who, like myself, fought against it, so earnest a disposition to fight for it, in case of a foreign war. As for myself, our civil war having closed, and having pledged allegiance to the Government, should she become involved in war with a foreign power, I should struggle as hard for it as I once, as a Confederate soldier, struggled against it. As to those friends and old companions in arms who have written to me, I would say, I hope and believe there will be no war, owing to the wise policy adopted by the distinguished soldier now at the head of the Government, but should it come, let us show our loyalty to the flag by standing ready to strike down any hand raised against it."

A BRONZE statue of the late General Phil Kearny has been on exhibition at the State House in Trenton, N. J., for two weeks past, which will be formally unveiled on the 21st of January next at Trenton, where orations will be made by the Governor and Courtlandt Parker. A military display and other appropriate ceremonies will also grace the occasion. The statue has cost \$3,088.20, which is borne by the State of New Jersey, in accordance with a special act of the Legislature at a recent session. It was modelled from a life-size portrait of the deceased General by Henry Kirk Brown, of Newburg, N. Y.

GENERAL HORATIO JENKINS has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for embezzling government funds in Florida, and to stand committed until the amount (\$20,000 59) is paid.

GATLING GUNS, which fire 400 shots per minute, are now manufactured at Colt's Armory, Hartford, Conn. By the use of these arms the greatest possible effect with the least possible expense can be obtained.

INVITATIONS FOR WEDDINGS, BALLS, AND PARTIES, AND VISITING CARDS, Engraved and Printed in the Latest Style. JOHN LAUDER, No. 2 JOHN STREET, First door from Broadway, NEW YORK.

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REFERENCES BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT. General Sherman, U. S. Army, and lady, Washington, D. C.; Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; Major-General R. G. Meade, U. S. Army, Philadelphia; Brevet Brigadier-General George Sykes, U. S. Army; Brigadier-General L. N. Palmer, U. S. Army, Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.; Brigadier-General Wm. M. Graham, U. S. Army, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren, Washington, D. C.

DIGEST OF MILITARY LAWS.

Subscribers who have not already paid are requested to forward amount of their subscriptions direct to the undersigned, at Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y. Remittances should be by draft, or Post-office orders, and subscribers should indicate whether delivery is to be by Express or Mail. If by mail, thirty-five cents postage should be added to subscription price. The book is sold to subscribers at \$4.50, they bearing cost of delivery. ROBERT N. SCOTT, Captain Third Artillery.

THE *Powhatan*, Captain J. B. Beaumont, left the Gosport Navy-yard January 7, at noon, for Newcastle, Del., to tow the monitor *Ajax* to Key West. The *Powhatan* carried from the yard a quantity of torpedo fixtures, booms, etc., and other naval supplies, for Key West.

It is to be hoped that the Spanish iron-clad frigate *Arapiles* will be enabled, without further mishap or delay, to leave the Brooklyn Navy-yard the last of this week or the first part of next week. Her detention has been the cause of much speculation and considerable feeling, and we trust she will soon leave this vicinity, and thus put an end to any further disagreeable misunderstandings and delays as has arisen in connection with her being docked and repaired at the Navy-yard.

Mrs. DAHLGREN has commenced in the Washington Capital a series of South Sea sketches, in the first of which she gives an account of a trip in the summer of 1867 from New York to the Isthmus and across to Panama, where she embarked in the United States steamer *Ossipee*, for Callao. Of her voyage in this vessel she says: "By four o'clock the anchor is up, and the good ship, under a press of canvas, bears southward. Our captain intends to catch the trade-winds and save coal. This at times is rather a slow process, and it takes us some ten days to reach Callao. We are twenty-one days at sea from New York. For a day or two the wind is strong and we are helped along, but it comes around before reaching the equator. While toddling along with a smooth sea, we are reminded of the old stories of the early Spanish navigators who float helplessly for listless months over this same inanimate ocean—becalmed—and they call it the Pacific. Complete misnomer, as applied to the stormy sweep of its southern expanse. Nor lies the vicious *Ossipee* 'a painted ship upon a painted ocean'—not she. The sailors may well call her 'a lively old gal,' for she bounces and dances, rolls and pitches, jerks and quivers like an indignant woman's-righter, who is too everlastingly demonstrative to adjust herself to a peaceful order of things. Yet little do the gallant crew of two hundred men who man her, with their twenty-seven fine officers, take heed of all this sickening motion! Each man walks jauntily on his 'sea legs' with as easy a roll as if he were once again rocked in his mother's cradle! Walk, did I say? The cradle sings no lullaby, for the men scamper about the rigging as the vessel rolls even to the water's edge, and we grow faint as we think of it. The Pacific mirrors the heavens grandly, with majestic grace, and we sit on the quarter deck gazing anon at the sky, then over the vast waters, and oft and again with affectionate pride upon those trophies of our husband's inventive genius which surround us, the grim Dahlgrens, ready as ever to defend the honor of our native land and vindicate its flag afloat and ashore! Never yet treacherous to friend, and dangerous alone to foe! During the twenty years of trial, and forming the naval armament of our country, no Dahlgren has ever yet burst in action. Of no other gun can this much be said. At last we near Callao. At sunset of Monday, June 24, we are in the bay. How enchanting! The air is bland and clearer than we ever remember afterwards to have seen it there. The fine outlines of the Andes are sharply defined, and a novel and busy scene on land lies before us. We prepare to gain the side of the flag-ship, the historic old *Powhatan*; but the Admiral does not wait for the official etiquette of recognition from her captain. As we enter the harbor the eye-glasses of the *Powhatan* have discerned a faint flutter of woman's garments, a speck of a vision that looks like baby life on board the *Ossipee*. The rest is soon divined, and ere we are at anchor, we descry the Admiral's barge swiftly pulling towards us. He meets his family in the cabin of the *Ossipee*, there to thank with repeated thanks, his kind friend, her captain [Captain now Rear-Admiral Emmons, to whose kindness in giving them passage in his vessel, Mrs. Dahlgren ascribes the safety of herself and children, who thus escaped the perils of the yellow fever on the passenger steamer] for the lives of his children, saved through his generous act, and we thank a merciful God who has protected us. We are transferred for a day or so to the cabin of the *Powhatan*, until arrangements can be made for us in Lima.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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Rates of Advertising.—Single insertion, 25 cents per line space; four insertions 20 cents; thirteen insertions, 15 cents; twenty-six insertions, 15 cents; fifty-two insertions, 12 cents. Editorial page advertising column, 40 cents per line.

AMMUNITION FOR SMALL ARMS.

THE heated contest raging between the proprietors of the different breech-loaders should not blind us to the fact that the main question to be considered in regard to small arms is quite as much to ascertain what is the best description of ammunition as it is to obtain the best gun. So much inventive genius has been devoted to the improvement of breech-loaders, that those best qualified to judge hesitate to decide between the merits of the three or four best kinds. They all come fully up to the standard required, which is that they should be safe, simple in construction, and not liable to get out of order, and all admit of fully as great rapidity of fire as is consistent with a due regard for aim, and greater than would be required in actual service. In devising that form of bullet and system of rifling which will give the best results and which is applicable to all rifles, a large field is offered to the experimenter, and any extended series of experiments must lead to valuable additions to the existing knowledge upon the subject.

The report of the board, appointed by the War Department "to select a proper calibre for small arms," contained in the "Ordnance Memoranda, Number Fifteen," recently published, and which we have heretofore alluded to, will therefore be found of great value to sportsmen as well as military men, the more so as the exhaustive series of experiments undertaken by them have, it is believed, in addition to settling a number of disputed questions, resulted in producing a form of bullet and system of rifling surpassing in its results any other hitherto known.

In the selection of the calibre .45 the board have arrived at substantially the same conclusion as nearly all the best private rifle manufacturers; the Metford, Rigby, and Henry-Martini being of that calibre, while the best Sharpe and Remington rifles are .44 calibre, a very slight variation. The "gaining twist," once so popular, seems not to work as well in practice as has been supposed. It has, therefore, been given up and a uniform twist of one turn in twenty-two inches recommended, with three shallow concentric grooves .005 inches deep, the lands being of equal width. In the selection of a bullet nearly every form that could be suggested was thoroughly tested, the one settled upon finally being hardened by an alloy of one-twelfth tin, and compressed, or, in other words, "swedged." In form it is a cylinder (.55 inches long and .458 inches in diameter); it then becomes slightly tapering for a further distance of .35 inches (being .42 inches at its termination), and ends in a round point, nearly a hemisphere, the entire length of the bullet being 1.11 inches. In other words, the board recommend a long cylindrical bullet with an almost perfectly round point, very much like the Metford, except it is a little shorter.

On the question of lubrication the board discard the idea of base lubrication or greased paper patches, and recommend five cannellures (.075 inches wide) around the base of the bullet, being .03 inches deep and .05 inches apart, with a slight cavity in the base. This question of cannellures is one upon which definite information has long been desired. All the most approved bullets have been made for some

time perfectly round with base lubrication, with the exception of the new Remington long range rifle, which has no lubrication whatever. All of them use a paper patch.

If, however, accurate results can be produced by cannellures, and dispensing with the patch, it will be welcome news to many riflemen who have been annoyed by the wrinkling of the paper patch and the fouling of the smooth bullet. These experiments certainly show that the board are right, as by the use of the bullet in question, the gun was left "very clean" after 103 rounds. This is a matter which our riflemen at Creedmoor will do well to take into consideration, for no end of time and bother is caused by their having to wipe out their rifles after every shot.

The charge of powder recommended is seventy grains of musket powder and 405 grains of lead, the accuracy being diminished as the charge was increased. The board also found that no superiority of accuracy was obtained by shortening the hold of the cartridge upon the ball, while the usefulness of the ammunition was decidedly impaired, thus destroying another venerable theory in regard to metallic cartridges. They also found a general superiority of straight over bottle-shaped cases and chambers.

The results obtained by the system selected are certainly extraordinary, both in regard to accuracy, flatness of trajectory, and cleanliness. The English Henry-Martini has always been considered as being the most accurate military rifle known, although, in fact, it is more truly a first-class target rifle than a military weapon. In addition, it carries a heavy charge, using fifteen grains more powder and eighty grains more lead than the rifle selected by the board. Yet the result of these tests shows that the bullet adopted—although used in what is by no means admitted to be the best of our American breech-loaders—produces results superior to any obtained in England from a military rifle. In a target of 100 shots fired without cleaning at 500 yards, its mean deviation was but 8.58 inches, the Henry-Martini being 9.9 inches, and the Russian Berdan 14.9 inches, the former being the best target ever made at the Springfield Armory. In one of these targets of twenty shots the mean deviation was but 6.27 inches, being the best on record. At 800 yards its mean deviation was 20.4 inches, with but one miss to two targets, while the Henry-Martini was 20.1 inches, with two misses to each target, and the Russian Berdan 26.7 inches, with seven misses. At 1,050 yards its mean deviation was 35.2 inches, the Henry-Martini being 33.7 inches, with five misses to a target, and the Russian Berdan 73.2 inches, with three misses.

As to range and flatness of trajectory, while in firing at a common elevation, the Henry-Martini struck the ground at 335 yards, the new bullet only struck at 421 yards, the .40 calibre going to 500 yards, but not being accurate. And at longer range, while the service bullet struck at 831 yards, and the Henry-Martini at 933 yards, this struck at 957 yards. In all cases its flatness of trajectory was much greater than that of the Henry-Martini, which in its turn was much lower than the service calibre, as shown by the following table:

Range, yards.	Corrected angles of sight.			Height of 1,050 trajectory in feet at each range.		
	.45 Cal.	Henry-Martini	.50 Cal.	.45 Cal.	Henry-Martini	.50 Cal.
100.....	0. 1.11					
200.....	14.36	24.30	18.0	16.9	16.9	21.2
300.....	23.56	27.1	30.0	32.2	33.3	40.6
400.....	41.29	50.10	48.29	43.7	43.9	56.8
500.....	52.8	1. 7.7		54.5	52.6	...
600.....	1. 5.2	1.24.6	1.19.58	62.5	58.4	74.3
700.....	1.31.41	1.44.21		61.0	59.4	...
800.....	1.49.20	2. 0.51	2.18.48	60.5	59.2	87.0
900.....	2.23.8	2.31.16		45.4	46.5	...
1000.....	2.44.22	2.50.19	3. 0.0	34.4	37.3	63.0
1050.....	3.26.6	3.37.48		0.0	0.0	0.0

This table may be of value at Creedmoor, although some riflemen there may be surprised to know that the path of a bullet fired at 1,050 yards is over sixty feet high.

The true test of a trajectory is, however, the dangerous space at the different ranges, and in this the new bullet is superior, being as follows:

At 500 yards..... 200 feet
At 800 yards..... 90 feet
At 1,050 yards..... 75 feet

The penetration in pine boards at five hundred yards is 8.8 inches, the Henry-Martini penetrating 11.2 inches, but this the board wisely considered

was owing to the additional charge, and was dearly bought by the heavier recoil (16 pounds) and the increased weight of ammunition.

THE Forty-second Royal Highland Black Watch, which is now serving under Sir GARNET WOLSELEY against the Ashantees, is one of the most popular regiments in the British army, and made itself conspicuous for its deeds of bravery, during the Indian mutiny, in the relief of Lucknow, as well as at the battle of Alma and before Sevastopol in the Crimean war. The eight companies which left Portsmouth in the early part of last month was not the full strength of the regiment, but this was made up by volunteers from the Seventy-ninth, or Royal Cameronian Highlanders, another distinguished British regiment. The latter-mentioned regiment only returned from India a short time since, and on its disembarkation at Portsmouth was quartered at Parkhurst, Isle of Wight, in the vicinity of Her Majesty Queen Victoria's marine residence at Osborne. During the Queen's short stay at the Isle of Wight last summer she conferred a new honor upon the regiment by giving permission for it to prefix the word "Royal" to its name. Prior to this it was known as the "Seventy-ninth Cameronians;" it is now called the "Seventy-ninth Royal Cameron Highlanders."

VICE-ADMIRAL G. GREVILLE WELLESLEY, who hoisted his flag on board the *Bellerophon*, fourteen guns, armor-plated ship, at Portsmouth some few months since as successor of Vice-Admiral E. G. FANSHAW, the commander-in-chief of the British squadron in North American and West Indian waters, has arrived at the station and relieved the latter officer in the command. Admiral FANSHAW returns to England, where his flag-ship, the *Royal Alfred*, will be paid off. The new commander-in-chief, Admiral WELLESLEY, is a deservedly popular officer throughout the entire British navy, and during the short period he held the command of the ships in these waters, a few years since, earned for himself the esteem and good will of the inhabitants of the various ports at which his flag-ship touched, but being suddenly recalled to England to assume the command of the channel squadron, the intercourse which promised to tend to so much good feeling was abruptly cut short. We have no doubt that now the Admiral will renew his old acquaintances and make many new ones during the three years he is likely to be in our neighborhood.

THE news of the Dutch victory in Atchin was the cause of great rejoicing in the Netherlands, and the more so because, according to the latest news from the scene of action, only half of the expedition (9,000 men) have landed, thus leaving but little doubt, as the Dutch journals argue, that when the whole army, 18,000 men, is concentrated before Craton, the complete submission of the sultanate may be looked upon as certain. We must, however, call the attention of our Netherlands friends to the circumstance that their late disastrous expedition also began with a glorious victory. Besides keeping in mind that the Atchinese are a brave, daring, and hardy people, and are liberally supplied with war implements by English traders in both Singapore and Penang, we think it is as yet too soon for the Dutchmen to rejoice, notwithstanding the endeavors to avoid all the errors committed in previous expeditions, and the extensive preparations made by the Netherlands government. Yet it is hardly to be supposed that a half civilized nation will hold out very long against a body of 18,000 European trained soldiers. Moreover, the internal condition of Atchin has contributed much to the progress of the Netherlands. The relations of the Sultan, a boy of but fifteen years, to his people, are said to have been so disturbed that his counsellors will not be able to raise many troops.

Taking this and similar facts into consideration, we are perhaps in a condition to understand why the Netherlands are so sanguine and why their government has already expressed its intention to annex Atchin—that is, to do with it as they have done with the rest of the Malay States on Sumatra. These have all of them their own native rulers, who, in turn, are watched by Dutch officers. The native ruler's power is very limited, and in all important matters he must confer with the Euro-

pean officials. By such a system the Netherlands government has found it an easy matter to subdue Sumatra, and have effected a sound improvement in the interior condition of those States, though their rule has been hard, selfish, and oftentimes cruel. But overlooking their many acts of injustice to the natives, the Netherlands must be recognized as the civilizing power, and therefore it is to be hoped that the efforts of the Dutch will be successful, and that they will be enabled to spread their government over the whole of Sumatra.

WE learn, by a newspaper despatch from Washington, that the estimates for Army appropriations, which the Secretary of War had reduced \$1,000,000 were further cut down by the House Appropriations Committee at a late session to the extent of \$4,000,000, bringing them down to about \$29,000,000. This was accomplished by providing that the force of enlisted men shall be 25,000 instead of 30,000 as at present. The committee would have reported a provision for consolidating regiments, so as to give the organization less of a skeleton character, but they considered such action to be in the line of military legislation, and to belong properly to the Committee on Military Affairs. Such a consolidation, it was said, would dispense with the services of a large number of officers who could be mustered out of the service under the precedent established by the Army reduction act of 1870.

The legislation thus proposed is certainly among the most important concerning the Army which has received the attention of Congress in many years. It must arouse careful discussion, the result of which will, we hope, be to convince Congress of its impropriety. To further reduce our little Army would be to weaken and dispirit a force which is already barely equal to the duties required of it. Even as a *cadre* of an Army it is hardly sufficient, and we should not allow ourselves to be without at least that. The Appropriation Committee have wisely called the Secretary of War and General SHERMAN into consultation, and we are sure they will be able to convince them how impossible it is to further reduce our skeleton Army. There are ways, as we have had occasion before this to show, in which money might be saved out of the military budget, but not in the manner the committee propose.

GENERAL SHERMAN is reported as having expressed to the committee the opinion that the force of the cavalry, the artillery, and the infantry is now at its minimum, in view of the extent of land and sea frontier which it has to cover and protect; that if the pruning knife is to be applied at all it should be only to the Engineer and Staff Corps, over which he has no control, and that with the exception of the forts in New York and Boston harbors, Fort Alcatraz, in San Francisco harbor, and some of the forts in Portland harbor, Maine, the other sea-coast defences of the country are not of the slightest importance, and should not have another dollar spent on them. He recognizes the possible contingent importance of Fort Schuyler and the fort at Willett's Point, New York, in the event of the Hell Gate channel being opened, but thinks that until that time no expenditure should be made there.

THE Senate has delayed its confirmation of the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE CROOK, to be brigadier-general, a point of law having been raised as to whether there is any vacancy, in view of the fact that, including the heads of some of the Staff Departments, the brigadiers already exceed the limit of the law; and also as to the power of the President to disregard the rule of seniority in making the appointment. We have no doubt, however, that General CROOK will be confirmed, as there can be no real doubt as to the vacancy, and his promotion has too many precedents to give much strength to the legal point taken against him.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us a criticism of the statements in the JOURNAL in regard to the experiments undertaken by Mr. WIARD at Boston. We are unable to make room for his letter this week, but shall insert it with great pleasure another week. We took special pains to ascertain the facts in regard to these experiments, and have published nothing concerning them which did not come to us on good authority. With the facts fairly given, as we purpose

they shall be, so far as we can obtain them, our comments will pass for what they are worth, with those who understand the subject.

THAT sickly infant, the Spanish Republic, on whose behalf we were requested to make as little noise as possible over the *Virginus* affair, has passed away in spite of our nursing. True, the forms of a republic still survive in Spain, but a *coup d'état*, which has set aside the will of the majority of the Cortes, has left only the form, and the Government has been taken military possession of by SERRANO and his confederates, preparatory, we doubt not, to the re-establishment of the monarchy, with ALFONSO as king. CASTELAR, who seems to be about the only consistent and intelligent republican leader Spain has thus far produced, refuses to take any part in the new administration, which has established its control, as CROMWELL did his, by driving out the national representatives and occupying the legislative halls with troops. We fear it will be found that our agreements with Spain have been with an individual rather than with a nation, and that we are not yet out of the woods in our misunderstandings about Cuba.

THE fact that we have now concentrated in the waters of the Gulf of Mexico the largest fleet assembled since the war, is, we learn, to be taken advantage of to exercise our officers in fleet evolutions. The selection of the accomplished author of "Squadron Tactics under Steam," Commodore FOXHALL A. PARKER, as chief of staff to Rear-Admiral CASE, has a manifest propriety in view of this, and we congratulate the fleet upon his selection, as well as upon the rare opportunity offered them of learning how best to adapt naval tactics to modern conditions of warfare.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York Times, in writing of the reception on New Year's day at the Presidential mansion, says: Time now 12 M. The blaze of Army and Navy uniforms now appears, and the spectacle is as gorgeous as the culmination of a pantomime. Gold lace, nodding plumes, upright martial figures, looking as uncomfortable as men always do when they are conscious that they are making objects of themselves. The officers come in squads. General Sherman looked very well to-day. A bland smile steals across his stern countenance, which is shaded by a gracefully-plumed chapeau, as he gazes at the magnificence about him, of which he, by virtue of four plumes in his hat, is the head. The procession of Army officers passed. Admiral Porter appeared upon the scene, heading the representatives of the Navy, many of them very sea-lions in personal appearance. But a few brief moments are the crowd entertained by the martial presence, when the scene shifts, and the first assistants of the Cabinet officers and the chiefs of bureaus arrive. The crowd now yawn for the first time. They have been treated to the spectacle of great chiefs, leaders among their kind, and they have little patience for anything else. Time, 12:45 P. M. Here come a crowd of gray-headed men, arm in arm. Some lean upon canes; others walk with heads erect, as if the weight of years was carried by them now as easily as in youth. They are soldiers of the war of 1812, veterans of 1846, and the oldest inhabitants of the District. The ranks are a little thinner this year than they were last reception day. Each year the number of veteran soldiers presented will be smaller and smaller, until the sole remaining one, like the last guest of the annual dinner party, will come tottering up the steps alone to pay, for perhaps the last time, the tribute of his respect to the Executive.

Of the day in Washington, the Washington Capital says: "The noticeable event in the way of calls was the appearance of the beautiful Mrs. Belknap in her own house for the first time. To say that she was graceful, amiable, and pleasant to all would be only repeating a fact recognized throughout Washington. Her European trip seems to have been the fountain of youth to this lady. She was lovely when she went; she is charming beyond description on her return. Our Brown's Young Man reports that the finish and furnishing of the Secretary's house exhibit innovations more in accordance with French taste than American custom. Instead of the glaring light walls so common to our glaring light atmosphere, the walls are covered with a dark, pleasant tint. It is strange that in Paris, for example, where Providence furnishes a very bad article of sunlight, that seems all the time to be sifted through a mist, we have these darkly tinted walls and ceilings. On the contrary, at home, where the brazen skies and glaring sunlight are actually painful, we have the brightest colors in our homes."

A SPECIAL despatch to the New York Times, from Key West, Fla., January 7, says: "Notwithstanding the London telegram declaring there was no truth in the report that the British fleet had been ordered to concentrate in Cuban waters, it appears now that the Times report stating that such concentration had been ordered was correct. Information from authentic sources in Havana fully confirms the statement made

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

NAVY REGISTERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Last year it was not until April that the Navy Registers made their appearance, and then were full of inaccuracies and errors. Why cannot the Registers be issued at least by the last of January? The Registers prior to the war contained many good points, that could with propriety be again adopted, say such as general orders from the Navy Department during the year, or at least since the issue of the New Regulations of 1870; also the date at which ships were first built, and many other articles of interest. At times the general orders to squadrons are insufficient for the number of officers, and never seen or soon forgotten, as there is no place for filing them in the Regulations. The late *Virginus* flurry stirred up the dreamers at Washington to a sense of reality. Suppose they keep it up and give us our Registers before next New Year's, and make a few improvements such as those mentioned. But I suppose when we get any change or improvement in the Department we will know it, and our generation will have run out. So I "pipe down" on my growl.

ON TIME.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I see by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL that General Ord has recommended that in case of the trial of enlisted men by General Court-martial, two soldiers shall be members of the court. I have not served as long as our veteran general, nor have I had his experience, but I deem his suggestion most decidedly objectionable if not impracticable. In the first place, soldiers obtain full as much justice from a trial by a court-martial composed entirely of officers, if not more, than they would were two of their number to sit upon the court. Secondly, I doubt if a soldier under trial would feel any more confidence in the court because of the fact that two of the members were from the ranks, unless these members were associates who were influenced by the fact. Thirdly, it is already extremely difficult to obtain witnesses who can even be believed when under their oath if they are "bunk-mates" or fellow-associates—probably of the guard-house. Fourthly, I think it would often happen that men of meagre intelligence would be assigned to such duty, unless they were especially selected with reference to their mental qualifications. And, finally, to bring officers and men into such relations would destroy that freedom in the expression of opinion and the discussion of ideas which is essential to a court-martial. The whole tendency of such relations between officers and soldiers would be to restrain the soldier in offering free opinion, and in the majority of cases, I believe, his action would be more or less biased by what he perhaps might have heard his superiors say, or else the presumption of the soldier might become offensive and throw the bias upon the officer. No good can come of such a co-mingling, and it would be of no benefit to the prisoner upon trial. Courts-martial are governed by the evidence brought before them, and rulings from higher authority and the law, and are, besides, subject to the inspection of their superiors, who have authority to set aside any action not properly substantiated or warranted by evidence.

I think that the great reform needed would be better arrived at if competent counsel was *always* assigned to enlisted men, whether asked for or not. A member of a court, even after the oath had been administered, should be permitted to act as counsel if desired by the prisoner. Very few enlisted men understand the rules and method which courts are compelled to follow, or how to offer such evidence as might substantiate their pleadings; because of this, as I believe, many enlisted men are convicted who may not be guilty of the specification charged, or who would have been able to show a very different case.

Authority should be given the court to have, when practicable, a citizen lawyer for all enlisted men who desire it; or if not practicable, an officer, or anybody desired by the soldier, should be assigned as counsel for him, and this enforced in every case.

True, the law now allows counsel if desired, but, through a mistaken idea, soldiers generally state that they do not desire counsel, or request the judge-advocate to act as counsel. The judge-advocate is the legal prosecutor of the United States, and although regulations admit his acting for the defence, he cannot justly serve in the two capacities; he cannot help favoring one or another, and however conscientious he may be, or however honestly he may attempt to execute his double trusts, he cannot take the same interest in the prisoner's defence as his special counsel, and devote the same time to hunting up and receiving evidence in behalf of the prisoner; or else he will feel that somewhere he has neglected the prosecution. Too often I am sure the judge-advocate leaves the defence to the meagre suggestions of the prisoner instead of attempting to work up the case for the defence with all the ability at his command.

COURT-MARTIAL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Our present system of military jurisprudence is so far antiquated and behind the wants of the service that the only wonder is that long before this a thorough and systematic reform has not been effected. Every one will remember how vigorously and perhaps how with equal honesty the innovation of rifled arms was opposed. Many officers of rank and long experience believed that the old smooth-bore musket with "buck and ball" was all that could be desired, and rifled arms supplanted the old weapon only when their superiority could be no longer questioned, just as at a later period the muzzle-loader yielded to the logic of K'n'g's "groafz." No doubt

any attempted reform in the administration of military law would be equally opposed, yet who will say that our system is perfect, and that if imperfect it shall not be improved? With a view to the discussion of this subject, and with the hope that some at least of the reforms required may be effected, I propose to point out some instances where changes are needed, and to suggest what those changes might be.

In doing so I do not hope to avoid criticism, or to point out the best possible methods of reform.

The first great want of the service in this matter is some method of dispensing justice and promptly punishing minor offences at posts where from the small number of officers a garrison court is impracticable. The want of such provision results in one or both of two things: either such offences are arbitrarily and illegally punished, according to the views of individual officers, or offences go unpunished and discipline suffers.

One plan is no better than the other, for there are few men who are so poorly informed regarding their rights that they willingly suffer illegal punishment. Posts where garrison courts cannot be convened by the post commander are far more numerous than might be imagined, and so long as the Army continues to be largely distributed among one-company posts the remedy must be in some system different from the present one. To say that "field officers' courts" can be made to answer this purpose, is to state what is true only when regiments are serving at single posts. Such courts are seldom now held, and the law substituting them for garrison courts is practically a dead letter.

Another evil in our present system is the great and needless expense attendant upon trials such as constitute the majority of those brought before general courts. Very often also there is added the other objectionable feature, that of prolonged delay. Any officer who has seen service will admit how very considerable these objections are. A man at a small, remote post commits an offence not properly punishable by a garrison court. He is confined, and charges forwarded to department headquarters. In the course of time the case is ordered for trial before a court made up at his own post, where all the witnesses are, only by sending several officers from other posts, or before a court sitting at some other post, in which latter case the prisoner, under a suitable guard, and the witnesses, must be transported to where the court sits. It usually happens that any witnesses for the defence which may be needed are obtained afterwards, at still further delay and expense. In the end the offender is informed of his sentence, and in cases where confinement is awarded, begins to serve it out some months after his crime was committed. This is bad enough where the man is guilty, but intolerable hardship if he be found innocent. Besides, all this deferred punishment has not half the influence in deterring others from crime as when the penalty is made to follow swiftly the commission of the offence.

In this way, which is unavoidable under the present system, not only is much money expended and the Army budget made unnecessarily large, but guard-houses are kept full, men are rendered callous and discontented, and in the end punishment fails of effecting the main purpose, or at least one of the purposes for which it is inflicted.

As long as practically the unit of organization remains the post instead of the regiment, the post should, as far as possible, be made self-sustaining.

Will not some system which will largely reduce expense, which in a majority of cases will enable every post commander to provide promptly for the punishment of most cases arising within his command, and which, while deterring from crime, will tend to lessen discontent among enlisted men, be a great gain over what we now have?

The question is, how to do it.

I answer: First, by the appointment at each post of a summary court-martial, to consist of one officer, selected without regard to rank, and with the sole view to his fitness for the duties required. Give to such courts the power to determine all cases now cognizable by garrison courts, and to award punishments, as now done by such courts, excepting only that they shall have no power to reduce non-commissioned officers. There is at every post garrisoned by the Army, one or more officers who would be quite as competent to act in this capacity as though they were field officers, and to whom the additional labor of holding such courts would not be a hardship. Require a record, to be kept at the post in a suitable book of cases so tried, but dispense with the formal record of proceedings now required in the trial of similar cases.

The appointing officer (in most cases the post commander) having revisionary power, with authority to pardon and mitigate sentences inflicted, would be fully competent to finally decide upon all cases tried, and there would be no need to cumber the files of the War Department with cases of absence from roll-call or other small infractions of discipline, where the offender pleads "guilty" and suffers a small punishment.

This plan would produce all the results sought to be obtained by field officers' courts. Second, enlarge the sphere of garrison courts by giving them jurisdiction over all crimes not capital committed by enlisted men. Make such courts consist of not less than three nor more than seven members, and a judge-advocate. Detail non-commissioned officers as members of such courts in the discretion of the appointing officer, provided that a majority of the members shall be commissioned officers. Non-commissioned officers to be eligible as judge-advocates. Record of proceedings to be made and forwarded as now. This would in nearly every instance enable post commanders to institute courts for the hearing of most cases arising in their commands, and while quite as substantial justice would be done as now, much expense and delay would be avoided. It would do another thing: it would add dignity to the warrant of a non-commissioned officer, making him feel that his position was a more responsible one and more worth honoring. Certainly the intelligence and judgment of non-commissioned officers in the Army will compare favorably with similar qualifications in the average juror who sits in criminal civil causes, and there is no reason why, if such be the case, they could not with propriety and with advantage be employed upon such duty. To do this, with the restriction before mentioned regarding summary courts reducing non-commissioned officers would, I believe, make warrants more prized, would tend to make more distinction between non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, and would considerably enhance their usefulness.

With these changes effected, there would be much less need for general courts-martial, regarding which no important changes are required.

There should, however, be a modification of the oath taken by the members and the judge-advocate, both of general and garrison courts. There is no reason why the oath of secrecy as to the sentence imposed should be taken; on the contrary, in all cases the prisoner should be informed by the president of the court what its finding is, so that in case of acquittal he may walk out a free man, or if punished, may know what the judgment of the court is. When imprisonment is awarded, his term should commence in all cases from date of trial. That the trial is not strictly complete until the action of the reviewing officer is taken, does not matter, for in no case can that officer increase the punishment awarded by the court. His power is limited to approval, with or without mitigation of sentence, or to disapproval when the offender goes unpunished. In no case would any injury result from the finding and sentence being at once made known when decided on.

O.

MANNING THE NAVY.

IN copying last week the concluding portion of Captain Luce's address on "Manning the Navy," we did not intend to pass by the introduction, which is equally valuable, and important in its teachings. We insert it herewith, and thus complete the publication of this most valuable contribution toward the enlightenment of the service and the country, on a subject which more nearly concerns the honor and the well being of the nation, than many of those which occupy so much larger share of public thought and attention.

In a few introductory remarks the speaker of the evening said that as the generality of the naval officers read nearly the same kind of professional literature, much that he had to say might sound very familiar to those present. He disclaimed all intention to lay before them anything startling or original; on the contrary, he should go over well-beaten ground, and only call their particular attention to a subject so very common as seemingly to have escaped general observation.

The breaking out of the Crimean war revealed two interesting facts till then not generally known: the splendid organization and discipline of the French navy; and the low state of the English seamen. Following promptly the opening of hostilities, the French squadron put to sea in the highest state of efficiency, and large bodies of troops, and all the various munitions of war, were transported to their destination with an alacrity and order which filled with dismay their ever-watchful neighbors across the channel, while numbers of the finest line-of-battle ships of the English fleet swung to their anchors in helpless inactivity waiting for men. The English, relying on their ancient prestige, had been content to continue customs which the advanced state of naval science had long before rendered ineffective, while the complete re-organization of the French navy, commenced by de Joinville, and wisely continued by the late Emperor, brought the French fleet up to the state of perfection in which the war found it.

The lesson which a comparison of the two fleets forced upon England was humiliating to her pride; not, indeed, that she had any serious cause of apprehension, even had they not been allies; but there was a thoroughness and perfection about the French, extending even to the minor details, the majority of Englishmen were not prepared, and none were glad, to see. If the lesson was humiliating, however, it was wholesome. The question of the manning of the navy was brought before the country in a manner not to be evaded, and the speeches delivered in Parliament at that day show with what anxiety the subject was regarded. The result was the appointment of a committee, which was instructed to examine into, and report upon, the whole subject of manning the navy. The investigation seems to have been very thorough, and the report was certainly elaborate. Among other recommendations it was stated emphatically "that the gradual organization of a permanent navy must principally depend upon a supply of trained boys;" and that "at least five large vessels should be stationed at the different ports, forming, as it were, so many marine schools." This part of the plan was adopted at once; five of the old line-of-battle ships were commissioned as training-ships, and the new system fully inaugurated. It was not long before the truth dawned upon the public mind that this kind of technical education for lads answered admirably well for the navy, and the number of training-ships has been from time to time increased, so that now, instead of five, they have twelve large training-ships and eight tenders, (mostly sailing-brigs), besides four ships for gunnery practice, and nine ships and one tender for coast-guard drill for the naval reserve, making thirty-four vessels devoted to the purpose of naval training. This I think sufficiently accounts for the splendid body of native-born seamen which now mans the British fleet.

What answered so well for the national navy it was reasonably supposed would be advantageous to the commercial navy; so various marine societies and charitable institutions borrowed from the Government old men-of-war, which were converted into nautical schools, some for destitute boys picked up in the highways and byways of the large cities, some for reformatories, some for lads belonging to the "poor but honest" class, and who were destined to follow the sea for a living, and

some for a higher class who were intended to be fitted as officers of the merchant-service; in all, thirteen vessels, making, with the naval training-ships, a grand total of forty-seven national ships employed for educational purposes, or about as many as we generally maintain in active service to perform the duty of the whole Navy.

Further than this, it may be here stated that in the Canadian Dominion and Newfoundland it is estimated that there are about 87,000 seamen and fishermen, whom it is now proposed to drill in naval gunnery.

Mr. President and gentlemen of the association, I beg you to think, for one moment, of having half, only, of this number of trained naval gunners, allowing the estimate to be excessive, at our very doors, and contrast with it the fact stated in one of the reports of Mr. Secretary Welles, during the war of the Rebellion, and while we were straining every nerve to get seamen, that we had in the Navy 19,000 landsmen. On this statement alone we might rest our case.

In adopting the policy of raising her own seamen, England only followed what had long been the practice in France. That great minister, Colbert, instituted in his day a system which has withstood, with more or less variation, all the political vicissitudes of France for two hundred years, and it was only when his policy was neglected that the navy suffered. Thus, at the time of the Revolution, and under the first Napoleon, the navy had, through long neglect, gone down too far, in every way, to be readily raised to its proper standard. Various excuses were given for their losses at sea. The English ships, they said, had heavier scantling, and their very thick sides resisted the penetration of shot, which the lightly-built ships of France could not withstand. But every reader of naval history knows that their losses were due to a want of proper training not only of their men but their officers. Sir Charles Napier is quoted as saying, "It is a mistake to imagine that our successful actions were gained either by our having tougher ships or heavier artillery." "We were generally opposed to larger ships and heavier metal." "It was our experience at sea," he continues, "our rapid fire, and the superiority of our aim, that gave us victory." This opinion is further confirmed by a German writer, who, in an impartial review of the history of the English and French navies, notes with emphasis the fewer number of casualties in the English navy as compared with that of France. "This contrast, so favorable to England," he remarks, "has been constantly maintained, and can only be attributable to her superior artillery. Her seamen not only aimed with greater precision and fired more steadily than those of the French, but they had the reputation of loading with far greater rapidity. It was remarked in 1805 that the English could fire a round with ball every minute, whereas it took the French gunners three minutes to perform the same operation." It is with pardonable pride that we may here pause for a moment to note that if the English gunnery at that day was good, the gunnery of our infant Navy was even better. As the French had said before, so the English, in their turn, repeated, "What heavy scantling!" and so we answered, "It was not the tough sides but the good gunnery that gave us the victory." And the same will prove true to-day. Victory will ever be with the best gunnery, let the sides be ever so tough.

In that day, however, both our navies were recruited much in the same way, but whereas England has completely remodelled her ancient system by bringing it up to the requirements of modern times, we have steadfastly adhered to the practice which prevailed in the early part of the century.

The French navy had been gradually deteriorating till the early part of the reign of Louis Philippe, when, owing to certain troubles in the East, Admiral Lelonde was placed in command of a small squadron and dispatched to the Levant. From that time the French navy took its rise and culminated under the late empire. In one of the most charming works in all naval literature, the Prince de Joinville tells us the whole story. It was in the school of the French Mediterranean squadron, indeed, that the prince studied and graduated, and where he imbibed those just ideas of naval administration which enabled him subsequently, as admiral of France, to adopt those measures by which the French navy attained its excellence. Admiral Lelonde, on being called to a seat in the Chamber of Deputies, was succeeded in the command of the squadron by Vice-Admiral Baron Hugon, who "exercised" the squadron of evolutions till 1842. I beg leave to call particular attention, by way of parenthesis, to the language of the historian: It is that Hugon exercised the squadron of evolutions. "Il est remplacé dans son commandement par le Vice-amiral baron Hugon, qui à exercé cette escadre dans le Méditerranée jusqu'en 1842." That squadron was, in truth—and the fact is worthy of our careful consideration—the real naval school of France, and is so to this day; just as the English Channel squadron is the real naval school of England, a species of school—and here is another fact for consideration, which this country has never known.

De Joinville, then having graduated in that naval school commonly known as the French squadron of evolutions, was eminently qualified for the task of re-organizing the French navy. He succeeded, it is said of him, in doing what no one else had been able to do—he rendered the navy popular. On all naval subjects his words are the words of wisdom. Hear him: "The question of fitting out a fleet is not a mere question of finance. Money can always be raised by the state, and money will produce any number of craft, but money will not make sailors; gold will not make a disciplined crew nor an experienced staff of officers; and of what use are ships without the living soul to command and the ready hands to obey? To collect, form, and train these should be the first solicitude of a great maritime power, as it is the most important part of its tasks. Every other requirement will then follow as a matter of course." In 1833 the corps of matelots-ouvriers (seamen-gunners) was established, and at the same time a number of improvements adopted; but owing to certain defects in the system, it was found that trained men did not remain in

the service. Various modifications were adopted till the reign of the late Emperor. "Among the first great efforts," we are told, "visible at the commencement of his reign, was a determination to augment the number of ships to an extent never previously thought of, and at the same time to enhance the efficiency of the seamen. Under the new regulation it was stipulated that every sailor must enter the service for a period of ten years, and that, with the practical knowledge inculcated on board the training-ship, there should be combined a course of theoretical instruction on shore, stimulated by periodical examinations. The French marine-artillerist may, therefore, be held to be well grounded in at least the rudimentary principles of the science of projectiles. In this way a body of five hundred picked gunners is annually turned out." These fill the positions of gun-captains and the several grades of petty-officers throughout the fleet. England had already adopted this plan of training her men to gunnery. The name of the old gunnery-ship *Excellent* has long been familiar to us. Here was a special training-course established for the instruction of gun-captains and the higher grades of petty-officers, and from the best of the latter were selected the warrant-officers. It was from the English, probably, that the French took the idea of the seaman-gunner, and fully adopted her practice, possibly improving on it, and the English in their turn adopted from the French the "Ecole de mousses." The dates here given and the precise order of precedence may not be absolutely correct, but quite near enough to show how England and France have through long years been struggling to excel each other in naval power, first one outstripping the other in some particular, then the other. Their rivalry keeps both navies on the very crest of the wave of progress.

Let us turn from this rapid glance over the modern history of the two navies we are (after our own) most familiar with, and ask what we have been doing for our sailors since 1812. If, in the language of de Joinville, it be any part of our duty to "collect and train seamen" for the organization of a permanent Navy, is it too much to say that that duty has been sadly neglected? It is not to be denied that for the Navy in general we have done much within the past few years. In looking back it seems of comparatively recent date that what were called our new steam-frigates were deemed models of modern naval architecture; our guns ranked highest in naval ordnance; the educational facilities afforded our young naval officers, it is quite safe to say, are not equalled in any country in the world; and the problem which the European navies failed to solve, the devising of a new system of naval tactics, which should meet the requirements of a modern fleet, has been solved in our Navy with ease and completeness; and is in itself without so happily conceived and so simple as to command our admiration for the work and its author alike. And yet with these legitimate causes of gratulation, we have been for years persistently neglecting one of the most important elements of an efficient navy. Engaged in a naval war, by whom are our fine ships to be manned? The model naval officer, with his high culture and careful training—who is he to lead in the day of battle? And after all the patient study of the arts and sciences, and the racking of brains, and exhausting the inventive faculties of the country, that we may have the very best gun, mounted on the most perfect carriage, and loaded with the most effective powder and most destructive shell, who is to reap the rich harvest, and in one supreme moment utilize these rare contributions of brains, time, and money? Is it not the one who points the gun and pulls the lock-string? And does it seem wise to go to so much trouble and expense to prepare a great engine of war and not at the same time prepare for its being properly used? Does it seem the part of wisdom to neglect one member of a body, the want of which may neutralize the perfection of the remainder? Does it not seem rather the reverse of wisdom? Nor do we need the marine-artillerist merely—the Italians have those. Many of us may be able to bear witness to the thoroughness of their great-gun drill, but "Ils ne sont pas gabiers," the captain of the *Re Galantuomo* said, when asked if his men exercised aloft. They were not top-men, indeed, nor sailors in any sense, and with such crews it would be safe to prophesy a repetition of the disaster of *Lissa*. We need for our ships the thorough seaman, with his characteristic devotion to the flag of his country, his contempt of danger, his love of adventure, combined with the carefully-trained naval gunner. And, the prejudices of many of our officers to the contrary, we may look to our seamen of the future for yet higher qualities, but such are sure to come by that very course of education which is to give us the best type of a modern man-of-warman.

"Education," it has been observed, "has reference to the whole man, the body, the mind, and the heart; its object, and when rightly conducted, its effect is to make him a complete creature after his kind. To his frame it gives vigor, activity, and beauty; to his senses, correctness and acuteness; to his intellect, power and thoughtfulness; to his heart, virtue. If you would mark the perfect man you must not look for him in the circus, the university, or the church exclusively, but you must look for one who has 'mens sana in corpore sano,' a healthful mind in a healthful body. To make all men, such is the object of education."

Is any one prepared to say that these principles apply to one kind of education, merely, and not to another; that they apply to the university and not to the public school; to the sons of affluence and not to the children of toil? That the sailor may not be educated to be a "complete creature after his kind?" The proposition is not to be entertained. But the views in regard to the particular methods of education have been considerably modified within the past twenty years. In 1851 took place in the city of London the great exhibition, where, in the Crystal Palace, 100,000 persons were assembled to witness the competitive industries of the civilized world; then and there it was demonstrated to that immense throng that England, in the profusion of the raw material, in the native genius of her artisans, and in the me-

chanical power which she exhibited, possessed a superiority which made competition with her, at that exhibition, by the other powers of Europe, hopeless.

But it taught another lesson: that what was wanting by others either in the raw material or in bone and muscle might be more than supplied by educated skill, and that technical education, if inaugurated for these industries upon a liberal plan, and steadily pursued, would give to France, Germany, and Switzerland a power which would more than compensate for natural disadvantages. These countries were not slow in establishing such schools, reaching from technical training for lads and apprentices, in the various branches of industry, by a well-graded system, up to a polytechnic university; and no expense was spared to give to these institutions all the appliances which could provide educated skill to labor and industry.

"The next exhibition was held in Paris in 1855. A marked change was already observable in the competitive industries of Germany and France, as compared with England. The result of this exhibition increased the zeal for technical education in those countries. They were assured by these early results that they were, indeed, upon the right track; for the successful examples in machinery and iron manufacture in which England had hitherto possessed an hereditary pre-eminence demonstrated that educated skill might successfully compete with genius and other natural advantages.

"When the next exhibition was held in London, in 1862, England was left far in the rear by the skilled labor of the continent; and mortification to the national pride was felt throughout the realm. Germany, France and Switzerland bore away the palms in those departments of mechanical skill in which hitherto England had been without a peer. This mortification was further intensified at the last exhibition in 1867; and English artisans and English manufacturers demanded an inquiry into the causes which led to this great discomfiture, and into the ways and means of rectifying it."

"It was found that in every metropolis, large town, or centre of industry in France, Germany, or Switzerland, schools for educating professional men and masters, for training foremen and skilled workmen, and for teaching apprentices, had been established, and that these technical schools had caused the rapid supremacy of continental over British industry. The testimony of such scientific gentlemen as Professors Tyndall and Fraunhofer was that what England needed was a better provision for industrial education; a higher scientific education for those likely to be master-manufacturers, so that when discoveries are made they may be rendered available by the skilled intelligence of those who command capital, and can at the same time appreciate the merits of such discoveries.

An English chair-maker, who went to the last Paris exhibition as one of a committee of eighty-six representative skilled English workmen, to look into the teaching of this great exhibition, thus expresses his opinion: "Seeing some lads at work with the men in the carvers' shop, I went to the bench of one about fourteen. He was carving a chair-back of a mediæval form from a working drawing. I expressed my surprise that one so young should have been found capable of carving so well, and was informed that boys at school are especially prepared for the trades they fancy, so that a boy about to be apprenticed to learn carving is instructed in ornamental drawing, modelling, and designing." He adds as the result of his observation that the "mere mechanical workman stands not the slightest chance with the workman of cultivated taste." Like opinions were expressed by each of the eighty-six committee-men representing the intelligent and self-educated workmen of England, in each department of industry; and they were all profoundly impressed with the conviction that the English nation was in great peril in regard to manufacturing pre-eminence."

Now, if this technical education is found necessary for their chair-makers, and similar trades on shore, how much more essential is it for the difficult trade of mariner; and when we add to the trade of mariner that of a skillful marine-artillerist, our deduction must be similar to that "self-educated eighty-six?" Our uneducated seamen will stand no chance against the trained gunners of England and France.

The enlightened views which, in Europe, recognized the necessity of technical education soon made their way to this country, and found expression in the act of Congress of July 2, 1862, commonly known as the agricultural college bill. By the provisions of this act a magnificent grant of public land was authorized for the "endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college in each State claiming the benefit of the act, where the leading object shall be to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics," "in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."

This act has given an impulse to technical education in this country which has already been productive of much good. Following it up we find that last year the ancient commonwealth of Massachusetts passed an act to authorize its cities and towns to establish industrial schools, the language of the act being, "The city council of any city may establish and maintain one or more industrial schools, . . . and the school board shall employ teachers, prescribe the arts, trades, and occupations to be taught in such schools," etc. Thus we see too important acts making ample provision for technical education, and I ask if the trade of mariner is to be totally excluded from the one, the science of navigation from the other? In the name of our seamen I for one solemnly protest. But fortunately for the cause of the sailor the great State of New York has not left the matter in doubt. With her vast commercial interests she saw the necessities of the times, and, by an act passed last year, made special provision for a nautical school.

* Gymnastic and Technical Education, by Francis H. Smith, A. M., Lexington, Va., 1874.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

DISCIPLINE.—The important subject of discipline continues to excite the attention of our readers, and has brought about the asked-for discussion. A recent number of the *Guidon* (a little paper issued weekly in the interest of the new band of the Twenty-second regiment) contains an able and pleasing reply to our articles on this subject, drawn out by the comments contained in the *JOURNAL* of December 27 on not receiving a response from New York. The writer of this article says:

Now while we entirely agree with the *JOURNAL* as to the absolute necessity of the most rigid discipline, and applaud its efforts to impress upon its readers a knowledge of its character and importance, we cannot help taking exception to its conclusion that because no "indignant disclaimers" are written, there exists a leaden apathy as to so vital a subject. The military duties of an officer consume the greater part of his leisure hours, and neither officer nor man has much time to write for the press, even if he has the inclination. Perhaps it is quite as well for the cause of discipline, to leave to professional writers the duty which the *JOURNAL* is doing so well, and let soldiers expend their energies in practically enforcing military rules and ideas. Nor do we believe that the inference, that there is no discipline in our city regiments, is warranted by the facts. That there is a fair degree of discipline in many commands, and that there has been a marked and constant improvement in this respect, for several years past, throughout the First division, will hardly be denied. That its discipline is not what it ought to be, can be said with truth of almost any military organization, regular, volunteer, or National Guard; but that there is still room for improvement, even in our best regiments, and that there is reason enough to justify the *JOURNAL* in a vigorous crusade for the sake of the cause, is most readily conceded. What is discipline? Webster defines it as "subjection to laws, rules, orders, precepts, or regulations." We apprehend the essence of the definition is in the word subjection. It is not the "regulation," as some lexicographers define it, nor is it to be confounded with drill. It is the habit of obeying all regulations, the subjection to authority which is made by constant enforcement almost a second nature. And it is by frequent drills that this habit of obedience, this habitual recognition of rules, regulations, and orders is most readily acquired.

Many causes conspire to impair the discipline of the National Guard, some of which are apparently without remedy. The most conspicuous is the fact of the election of all officers, both commissioned and non-commissioned. But while our institutions continue to be republican, it is difficult to see how this can be avoided. The power of appointment could not be given to any one man, or body of men, with safety. Of a similar nature are the various meetings, where officers, non-commissioned officers, and men meet on a common level to discuss and determine matters of more or less importance. These elections, meetings, and discussions are of course entirely foreign and opposed to the military idea.

The *JOURNAL* well says, that the nearer it approaches despotism the better it is. There is certainly nothing reprehensible in the organization or government of an army; and if it should ever happen otherwise, we trust that when the day of danger comes, a kind fortune may dispose of us among our brothers on the other side. But these defects to which we have barely alluded, with many others, result from our system of maintaining a military force—perhaps it might be said our system of not maintaining a military force—and are inseparable from it. That these things stand in the way of discipline is not the fault of our citizen soldiers, and they should not be blamed if discipline cannot be so readily secured as in regular organizations, where these hindrances do not exist.

But in spite of the disadvantages under which we labor, there are not a few commands which can show a very creditable record in the matter of discipline, and no one has been more ready than the *JOURNAL* to recognize instances of its exhibition. Primarily, the credit for a well-disciplined regiment is without doubt to be awarded to its officers; and there can be no such thing as either drill or discipline, in the absence of earnest, active, well-informed and hard-working officers. But may not a line be drawn in favor of those regiments which are composed of the more intelligent class of men? It is easy to conceive that a man of education, one who has had the advantages of social position, will more readily comprehend the importance and necessity of military rules and regulations, and will therefore yield a more willing obedience to the authority of an officer, with whom, when not in uniform, he associates on terms of intimacy. The suggestion is none the worse that it is not now made for the first time, and it seems to be verified by actual observation and experience.

The *JOURNAL* can do good service in the cause of promoting the discipline of the National Guard, by making public all instances of its infraction, whether more or less flagrant, and insisting upon the offenders being disposed of according to military rules and regulations. We care not how vigorously it pitches in. We are heartily glad it has gone to the front, and we trust at least a few of the soldiers of our city, whether with or without pen and ink, will be found there already engaged in the work. It is an opportunity for our Journalist to demonstrate that "the pen is mightier than the sword."

We recognize, we think, in this well-written article the pen of the Twenty-second's commander, and feel gratified that the "military duties" of at least one officer does not prevent his devoting a portion of his "leisure hours" in writing for the press, even if his "inclination" naturally leads him to the *Guidon*, in reply to an article in the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*. We heartily concur with the writer, and note the disadvantages many officers experience in enforcing discipline in the National Guard under existing law. Still, the remedy to a great degree is in the hands of every good officer and member of the National Guard, and every effort should be made to overcome anything which tends to weaken the enforcement of good discipline. The classification of a National Guard organization, it is true, has much to do with the quality of its discipline, and intelligence adds not a little the enforcement of discipline. Yet, even in organizations of the best classification very little can be accomplished without, as this writer

remarks, well-informed and hard-working officers. We feel confident that officers of the right stamp, by a united effort, can take to-day even the worst disciplined National Guard regiment in the State, without regard to its classification, and by vigorous reorganization, etc., make that regiment equal to any in the State or Regular service. It is necessary to let would-be soldiers understand fully what are the real duties of a soldier; and to do this, it does not follow that harsh methods should be employed to command the necessary respect. It requires firmness on the part of officers—a direct appeal to the men's self-respect, thorough detailed instructions in the duties of a soldier, careful drilling, and a full understanding of the word obedience, in its military signification. Is there any organization in, say, the First division not capable of being taught these? We think not. But are there any organizations in the National Guard which have officers capable of entirely giving these instructions understandingly? We fear not any; and those which approach the nearest are too familiar to our readers to need special mention in this connection. We look to the officers for this discipline more than anything else, and when officers thoroughly comprehend the duties devolving on them, then we may look for better discipline in the National Guard. The pen through the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*, will do all in its power in this good service, but the sword, in the hands of good officers, must aid us.

On this subject we have received a communication signed "Defendam." This correspondent seems to think that the discipline of the National Guard of New York State is affected by its treatment by the State, and the inferior provisions made for its accommodation, as regards meeting and drill rooms. This undoubtedly is discouraging to good discipline, and it is worthy of note, particularly as regards the drill rooms or armories. Anyone familiar with the National Guard cannot but have observed the vast difference in drill and discipline between troops well quartered and those located in cramped and ill-ventilated apartments, called armories. The State of New York has the power of making better provisions for the support of its troops, and under the administration of General Dix and his able military executive, Adj.-General Rathbone, doubtless more regard will be paid to the wants of the militia, and greater influence brought to bear on the Legislature. Our correspondent says:

Having read one or two of your articles on "Discipline," and being touched by the deserved reproach, implied in your issue of December 27, in regard to the scarcity of contributors from the National Guard, I take the liberty to advance, perhaps, some very crude views on the subject.

As a member of the National Guard of our State, I desire that it should be acquitted of a large share of the want of discipline accredited to it. When the State authorities show a disposition to foster the organizations of the National Guard, and when the State provides its regiments with the quarters and accommodations necessary for the acquirement of good discipline, then will all just criticism be profoundly deserved. If a National Guard is at all desirable, there exist two mistakes that are well-nigh fatal. First, most of the regimental armories are simply inadequate for the accommodation of the men, and the simplest battalion movements are impossible. Witness, within the last few days, the efforts of the Ninety-sixth to leave a garret and to obtain questionable quarters. Another point is the parsimonious manner with which the great Empire State deals out equipments to its soldiery; for instance, the knapsack, a most important article of a soldier's outfit. Many regiments possess no such, and those which do have obtained them at their own expense, and, indeed, this self-sustaining characteristic, in many instances, can be traced to the necessary repairing of those armories which are nearly useless. Now, Mr. Editor, I do not claim for the National Guard entire exemption from blame for any existing demoralization, but not until the State of New York changes its policy in regard to its militia, will it look, with a critical pride, on a body of men capable of being rendered worthy of serving their State.

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.—The Forty-seventh during the week has held wing drills under the respective commands of Lieutenant-Colonel Rogers and Major Stegman, preparatory to the full dress assembly to be held at the regimental armory January 28. On this occasion, we understand, the regiment will be reviewed by General Woodward, and then exercised competitively by wing in battalion movements, to be followed by a sociable dance. The new armory recently erected by the county for Company I of this regiment in Greenpoint is about completed and ready for occupancy. It will be formally opened January 22. The building covers two city lots, and is two stories in height. The upper floor, extending back thirty feet, is divided in two rooms for the accommodation of officers and men. The ground floor will be used for drill. The appropriation for this armory is \$10,000. With the new armory, the present efficient commander, and a distinct field to itself, Company I should rapidly resume its former standard.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.—Colonel Roehr leads off in the good work by publishing in General Orders an extract of General Orders No. 30, General Headquarters, regarding rifle practice. In compliance therewith, the field and line officers of the regiment are directed to assemble at the armory, in fatigue uniform, for theoretical instruction in sighting, position, and aiming drill, as follows: Friday, January 9 and 23; Friday, February 6 and 20. Assembly at 8 o'clock P. M. The companies of this regiment will assemble at the armory, in fatigue uniform, for the same purpose, as follows: Company A every Wednesday, Company B every Wednesday, Company C every Tuesday, Company D every Tuesday, Company E every Wednesday, Company F every Friday, Company G every Friday, Company

H every Tuesday. Company commanders' attention is called to the extract published in orders, which requires them to make a detailed report of the attendance at these drills, next April 1. They will govern themselves accordingly and keep a strict account of all members present and absent at these drills.

FIRST DIVISION.—The following appointments on the staff of Major-General Shaler, commanding First division, are announced to take effect from January 1, 1874: Lieutenant-Colonel John Mehan, ordnance officer, to be division engineer with the rank of colonel, vice Kearney, resigned; T. Matlack Cheesman, M. D., to be division surgeon with the rank of colonel, vice McMillan, resigned; Lieutenant-Colonel Cornelius B. Mitchell, Eighty-fourth regiment Infantry, N. G. S. N. Y., to be ordnance officer with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, vice Mehan, appointed division engineer.

THE STATE EXAMINING BOARD.—By direction from general headquarters the Examining Board, of which Major-General John B. Woodward is president, and Brigadier-General J. M. Varian and Brigadier-General D. M. Woodhall members, has been dissolved, and the following officers of the National Guard will now constitute a board to examine into the physical ability, moral character, capacity, attainments, general fitness for the service, and efficiency of such commissioned officers as the Commander-in-Chief may order to be thus examined, viz.: Major-General John B. Woodward, Second division; Brigadier-General William G. Ward, First brigade, First division; Brigadier-General Jeremiah V. Meserole, Eleventh brigade, Second division; Brigadier-General N. Gano Dunn, engineer-in-chief; Colonel William D. Dickey, Nineteenth battalion. The new board will assemble at the State arsenal, New York city, on Tuesday, January 20, at 12 o'clock M., for examination of officers ordered before it.

A CANADIAN OPINION.—*Forest and Stream* recently published a letter from one of the Canadian visitors to the last Creedmoor competition (Mr. Adams), in which he says:

"I have attended, since I have lived in Canada, numerous opening matches of Rifle Associations, but I must say that the matches at Creedmoor, N. Y., were better conducted, and the shooting at least equal to any that I have seen in the Dominion. Great credit is certainly due to the several gentlemen who had the organizing of the Association, and who have carried out their arrangements so well. There were a few mistakes made which you will no doubt obviate on acquiring experience. I will mention one or two. I noticed on several occasions men firing at targets when markers were painting the adjoining ones with danger flags up, which is very dangerous, for the bullets after striking the target fly in pieces on each side, and it was a wonder to me that the matches terminated without an accident. Another mistake, I think, was committed in the small bore matches (or, as you term them, sporting rifles), and that error was in shooting them from the shoulder. We did the same thing at the opening matches of our Dominion Rifle Association, but have now given it up. Long range rifles are not made for shoulder shooting, and although in England and Scotland they have matches at the short distance of two hundred yards with them, they, on all occasions, shoot in any position. In Canada we seldom have matches with small-bore rifles at any range under five hundred yards. You make a comparison of the shooting in your matches and the shooting for the Kolapore Cup; but you must recollect that they shoot with the Snider military rifle, with open sights, whereas the Amateur Club shot with sporting rifles, finely sighted with aperture front and back sights. Now, that makes a great difference indeed. From what I saw I feel perfectly satisfied that the Remington sporting rifle is at least equal to the Rigby or Metford small-bore rifles, which are the best long range rifles that we know of. I think it is a mistake to exclude muzzle-loading rifles from shooting in your badge matches, or any other. It is the best way to test the merits of both kinds of rifles by shooting them alongside each other. You must not think by my above remarks that I have any intention of trying to diminish the credit due to your marksmen—far from it. They certainly have improved in a most wonderful way in the short time they have been practising, and deserve great credit."

SECOND DIVISION.—Major-General John B. Woodward, the commander of this division, has forwarded his resignation, to take effect as soon as his duties as president of the State Examining Board shall have been completed. General Woodward retires from the military service of the State, to which he has devoted himself for 20 years most faithfully, and leaves behind a record of which any soldier may well be proud. He entered the service in 1854 as a private of the Thirteenth regiment, and gradually won his way to the highest military position in the gift of the State. His services have been most valuable, and the State will find it difficult to fill the position made vacant by the resignation of an officer whose record as a soldier is beyond reproach, and whose intelligence and ability have placed him in the front rank of the National Guard. He will bear with him in his retirement from the service the sincere respect and the cordial good-will of all with whom he has been brought into contact.

The comparison between the scores made in the amateur matches at Creedmoor and those made at Wimbledon, which are alluded to, are by no means so unfair as Mr. Adams suggests. It is true that the former shot with sporting rifles, while the latter used the Snider. It must, however, be recollected that the sporting rifles of our amateurs have been hitherto something very different from what is known as an English "small bore rifle." In place of the elaborate sights of the latter, with wind gauge and spirit level on the foresight and vernier scale upon the rear sight working with a screw and permitting the most minute alterations in the elevation, the amateurs have used a simple peep and globe sight, getting their elevation by rule of thumb. In the last one or two matches a number of them have commenced to

go into these niceties and for the first time to weigh their charges. As a general thing, however, they have used the ordinary metallic ammunition, such as is used in military guns, only containing a little more powder, and fired the Sharps or Remington sporting rifles. Under these circumstances the scoring made may well be considered as standing high. The main thing wanted is for our riflemen to record the result of each shot they fire, so as to learn by experience what elevation or allowance for wind, etc., is required to be made on different days and during different kinds of weather. If they do this, and provide themselves with such sights as are used on the English Rigby and Metford, the Irish team will have to look to their laurels if they "come over the water to Creedmoor."

THE SEVENTH'S CHARITY.—It must not by any means be inferred that because "charity covers a multitude of sins" that the Seventh regiment is any more sinful than other organizations of the National Guard; nor, because the regiment on Tuesday evening, January 6, gave a charity ball, that its members in time past have been accustomed to turn a "deaf ear" to the appeals of the helpless. The Seventh is one of the few regiments of the State that could possibly undertake and successfully carry out a project of this character, and this last effort redounds to the credit and good taste of its members. For the past two years the regiment has been festively quiet, and it was only a few months since that the question of a regimental entertainment awoke the discussion of the members. Various projects were suggested, some companies proposing one thing and others another—the majority, we think, being somewhat opposed to the ball project. One company, in its opposition, went so far as to issue a circular in support of its opposition to balls, and gave the cost in detail of such enjoyments to young men without fortunes, and proposed instead a fair in the regimental armory. All these projects were finally squelched, however, when a happy idea of a charitable deed suggested itself to the board of officers and the regiment. A charity ball was proclaimed. The members of the regiment took upon themselves the sale of all the tickets, 1,500 in all, and on Tuesday evening the Academy of Music, by the animation and brilliancy of its interior, proved that the efforts of the regiment had by no means been vain.

The weather was exceedingly unpropitious, and without doubt deterred many from attending, particularly ladies. Still by eleven o'clock the vast floor of the Academy was uncomfortably filled with dancers, and the boxes and the building exhibited a most animated scene. The number of gentlemen present, as usual, was far in excess of ladies, and the number of National Guard officers, by reason of the limit placed upon invitations, rather less than usual at gatherings of this character. The uniforms of the officers of the regiment, the numerous men in gray, General Shaler's staff, the staff of the Third brigade commander, officers of the Regular service, the "Old Guard," and, last but not least, the "Veteran Guard" of the Seventh, all combined to give the ball a decided military appearance. As regards the toilets of the ladies, it is scarcely considered within the province of a military journal to particularize. Yet we could not but observe that while there were many rich and elaborate dresses on the floor, there was at the same time a modest conformity to the real objects of the ball, and a conspicuous absence of trains and similar "eccentricities" of the ladies' toilets. The absence of any spirituous liquors in the building, either on sale or for the entertainment of guests, was one of the commendable features of the ball. This may have seemed over zealous and inhospitable, and doubtless caused, no little grumbling among the lookers-on or lobbyists. But no gentleman who accompanies a lady to a ball should at any time think of indulging in intoxicating liquors. There is already too much of this at entertainments of this nature, and the Seventh, by its action at this ball, has set an example which we trust will be lasting in its benefits. The ball throughout was well conducted and enjoyable. The regimental band, increased to one hundred instruments, under the direction of "General" Grafalla, furnished the music for dancing and the promenade, and most excellent it was, too. The decorations of the building were simply confined to the words, "The Seventh Regiment-Charity," in gas jets over the stage, and two vases of natural flowers on pedestals at the main entrance to the floor. The ball was in every way a success, and the Seventh has proclaimed another of its virtues.

NINTH INFANTRY.—The board of officers of this command held their first meeting for the new year on Monday evening, January 6, when the different committees for the year were chosen, and the newly-elected officers were all formally introduced to the board. The subject of regimental reception was discussed, and it was finally decided to hold another of those affairs either at the Academy of Music or at the armory, the first part of next month. Rifle practice was also discussed, and it is proposed to have a range erected in the upper drill-room, together with the introduction of instruction in aiming, etc. The colonel commanding particularly impressed upon the officers the necessity of instruction being given to their companies in the loadings and firings at every drill. Adjutant Luckey has received his commission, and has announced Tuesday evenings as his headquarters night for the transaction of regimental business. The commissary room is to be fitted up for the adjutant and non-commissioned staff's room, and when finished will be

one of the neatest executive headquarters in the city. Archer & Panoast have just completed a very neat statuette, in imitation bronze, of a private of the Ninth regiment standing at "parade rest." One of these statuettes has been presented to the board of officers, and it is on exhibition at the Army.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—The Commander-in-Chief seems to count with confidence, as he well may, on the zeal and ability of his adjutant-general, and has but little to say for himself in regard to the National Guard in his annual message. This is fortunate for our space, as the brief paragraph that follows covers the whole subject as presented in the message:

The National Guard consists of eight divisions and 20 brigades, distributed as follows, viz.: One regiment, one battalion, and nine separate troops of cavalry; 12 batteries of artillery, 31 regiments, 12 battalions, and three detached companies of infantry, making an aggregate force of 23,860.

During the last year two regiments of infantry have been disbanded and mustered out of service, six regiments of infantry have been reduced to battalions, and one regiment has been reorganized.

During the same period six arsenals, which had become entirely useless, have been sold, producing \$25,550, of which \$22,850 have been paid into the treasury, and \$2,700 refunded to the village of Dunkirk and the city of Ogdensburg from which the sites of two of the buildings were obtained.

At the commencement of my administration I found that no system of proper accountability for arms, ammunition, and munitions of war existed. There were no reliable inventories of the property contained in the arsenals, and therefore no means of ascertaining from time to time whether it was faithfully preserved. This radical defect has been remedied. Complete inventories of the contents of all the arsenals have been prepared, the Commissary-General of Ordnance has been made responsible for them, and whenever a change takes place hereafter in the incumbent, the successor will be required to receipt for them. The same system of accountability is applied to the commanders of regiments, who are required to give bonds for the safe keeping of the arms and other property in their charge. In the progress of the inquiries set on foot to ascertain where such property was to be found, large quantities of arms and munitions were discovered outside of arsenals and of military organizations, amounting to over \$9,000 in value. Unserviceable property to the amount of \$7,283 has been sold, and about the same amount is on hand for sale. The force in the arsenals has been reduced by the discharge of superfluous employees, and a saving of \$5,616 per annum has been effected. The accomplishment of these reforms has been most efficiently carried out by the Adjutant-General, aided by the Commissary-General of Ordnance.

A system of thorough inspection has been introduced with very beneficial results by the Inspector-General, and the National Guard is believed to be better organized, disciplined and prepared for active service than it has been at any previous time.

On the 9th of January last the sum of \$192,650 was received from the Federal Government on account of the war claims of the State, and on the 19th of March a further sum of \$107,498, in all \$300,148. The account presented by the State shows a balance of \$1,209,286 still due. This amount includes \$131,183 on account of interest on Comptroller's bonds, which cannot be paid without an act of Congress, and also an instalment, not yet examined, of \$341,580. The remainder, \$736,507, is made up of disallowed and suspended items, of which probably not more than a third will be obtained.

General Dix must bear in mind that the National Guard of New York State has undergone considerable change since the "good old times" when he served us as adjutant-general. War has brought us lessons and been the means of developing officers experienced in the government of troops, and men who now put to ridicule the play soldiers of the old militia times. The National Guard of the great State of New York has more than once shown its value, and its condition as regards discipline and drill deserves some notice from its commander-in-chief. Over twenty thousand men, citizen soldiers of the State, look once a year, at least, for some words of approval, or even censure, from the Governor, and we regret to announce that all will be doomed to disappointment. Not a word is said about rifle practice, a movement introduced and developed by New York State, and by far the most important indication of military progress yet projected in this country. Did our good Governor forget all about it?

RHODE ISLAND.—The First Light Infantry regiment, of Providence, R. I., Colonel C. R. Dennis, will be inspected by Quartermaster-General Flagg, at Howard Hall, Thursday evening, January 15. Many of the State officials and the officers of several military organizations of the city and State are expected to be present. No regular inspections being provided for by the militia law, the Quartermaster-General is required to visit all the armories and inspect the arms and equipments that are the property of the State, and on this occasion it has become the custom for three years past for the different commands to appear in uniform and go through with the inspection in form. That it has been of decided benefit to the commands as well as the condition of the property, General Flagg has given evidence in his annual reports. The "Infantry" have given a series of socials at their armory during the winter, which have been fully attended—often crowded—and these socials will be renewed early in February. The regiment will probably not give the usual "Washington ball," 22d February, this year. The officers have received the invitation to the Twenty-second regiment reception at the Academy of Music, January 12, but the battalion drill ordered for that evening, preparatory to the inspection, review, etc., will possibly prevent their attending.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—The Second brigade commander, of the First division, courts inquiry.

—The Twenty-third regiment propose resuming its Saturday evening concerts and socials.

—The Twenty-second and Gilmore will be in their glory at the Academy of Music on Monday evening.

—Adjutant Richards, of the Thirteenth, is reported as severely indisposed with an attack of pneumonia.

—On New Year's day the staff officers of the Twenty-eighth battalion presented Colonel Joseph Burger with a handsome sword.

—Company I, Twenty-eighth battalion, Captain Heath, celebrated its annual ball on the 31st ult: The affair was a very enjoyable one.

—Company C, First Infantry, Captain D. F. Cooper, will hold its annual invitation ball on Wednesday evening next at the armory.

—The Fifty-fifth Infantry we thought were so quiet that the supervisors would not trouble it. The board, however, has discovered that the regiment is too comfortable in Hall Place, and has therefore ordered it to a Bowery lager bier saloon.

—The Twelfth regiment armory, through the handiwork of carpenters, painters, and upholsterers, has lost all appearance of the conflagration which took place there some months since, and Colonel Ward and Adjutant Murphy are now happy.

—We trust the Seventh will make proper disposal of the net proceeds of the charity ball, by creating a fund which at all times will be open to any indigent member of the regiment. This is the true way of showing that charity begins at home. But we will write more anon on the subject.

—General Theo. S. Dakin, the Fifth brigade, Second division commander, is arranging for a fox hunt on Long Island, to take place in February or March. It will be an invitation gathering, and a large number of the members of the National Rifle Association will doubtless partake of the sport. It will be necessary, however, for many to join a riding club before attempting this exciting English pastime.

—The second annual meeting of the National Rifle Association will be held at the First division rendezvous, at 9, 11, and 13 West Thirteenth street, on Tuesday evening, January 13. There will be an election for directors, a detailed report of the work of the Association during the past year, amendments to the by-laws, and other important business will be brought before the meeting.

—The drum corps of the Fifth Maryland, Drum-Major L. N. De Lange, will give its second annual hop at the new Assembly Rooms, Baltimore, January 27. The main hall or drill-room of the armory has been tendered for a "Charity Art Exhibition" for the benefit of the poor, which will commence on or about the 15th inst., and continue for two or three weeks. Oil paintings and statuary will be the prominent features of the exhibition, and it is intended to be the grandest affair of the kind ever held in Baltimore.

—On January 2 the members of Company I, Thirteenth, Captain Noah L. Cochen, attended, in citizens' dress, the funeral of their late comrade ex-Lieutenant John W. Deacon, who died at Jacksonville, Fla., the day following Christmas. The members, in company orders, are directed to pay this last respect to the remains of "one who proved faithful in the discharge of his duties as a member of the company," "and one who always evinced the deepest interest in its welfare and reputation."

—The new First division parade ground commission has gone right to work to secure the estimates and assessments to lay out the grounds with a due regard to the pockets of taxpayers, by "asking the loan" of the surveys, etc., now in possession of the Department of Public Works. The president of the D. P. W., Mr. S. H. Wales, has consented to allow the commissioners to look at maps, and suggests that the engineers of the department be employed for the necessary additional typographical work of the commission.

—In Brooklyn an important question concerning the National Guard has just been decided against Friederich Reinhardt, a member of Company F, Fourteenth Infantry, who refused some time ago to do military duty, in consequence of which he was ordered by Colonel McLeer to surrender his uniform and what other military property belonging to the State he had in his possession; this Reinhardt refused to do. He was then arrested for misappropriating property of the State, and the case brought before Judge Morse. The judge decided that the delinquent must return the property, and moreover pay a fine of \$10. Delinquent members of the National Guard will learn from this that a member when expelled from any military organization for not performing or attending to duty must return all State property to that organization.

—On Sunday, the 4th inst., the Tenth company (K), Seventh regiment, attended the afternoon service of the P. E. Church of the Holy Sepulchre, located on East Seventy-fourth street, between Madison and Fourth avenues, where, at the close of the service, the company filed up the middle aisle, and past the altar, in order to see the memorial window erected to the memory of its late lamented Captain Lindsey R. Richardson. The window is about five and a half feet high by three feet wide, and is very neat and chaste, without being at all showy. It has on one side, in a circle, "In Memoriam, Lindsey R. Richardson, died June 1, 1873," and on the other side, "Captain Company K, Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y." In the upper right corner are cross-swords, and on the left a helmet, and in a space above the division of the window is the Seventh regiment badge, but without the regimental motto (Pro Patria et Gloria). There was a very large attendance of the company, together with some of the honorary members. The service was conducted by the Rev. J. Tuttle Smith (who served the full term in the Sixth company (F) before taking orders), and was not in any way different from the regular evening service of the P. E. Church.

THE SPANISH ARMY.

THE REPORT ON ITS RE-ORGANIZATION BY THE MINISTER OF WAR, GENERAL JOSE SANCHEZ BREGUA.

On the 7th of last month the Spanish Minister of War, General Sanchez Bregua, submitted to the Executive of the nation, Senor Castelar, a report of the re-organization of the army, the substance of which we translate from the Spanish for the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, as the most complete and reliable showing that can be obtained of the present condition of the Spanish army.

RECRUITING.—The first need to be attended to was the procuring of recruits for the army. This was difficult, because of the abnormal condition of the country, and the fact of its being the first time to make a general call, without exemption, of men twenty years old. Owing to these causes the number of men furnished is not sufficient. The law now in force establishes no other reserve than the young men of twenty years, who should serve three years; and as this is the first year of the law's operation, recruits of twenty-one or twenty-two, who might in other cases be reached, are unattainable. If the second law of March 27, 1870, had not been repealed there would now be disposable a force of 160,000 men between the ages of twenty and twenty-four years. Thanks to the cordial co-operation of the Minister of the Interior, the recruiting has been going on in the best possible way; and if sufficient men have not been forthcoming from the contingent, it is principally owing to the actual circumstances of the country. The result thus far known foots up to a total of 46,000 men admitted to muster in the provinces. The distribution of these is as follows: To the infantry, 31,500 men; artillery, 3,500; cavalry, 3,800; engineers, 1,100; medical corps, 530. Total distribution to the army, 40,730 men. Distribution to the navy, 2,700; to the Civic Guards, the Carabineers, and the Colonial volunteers, 900 men. In the depots for various reasons, 1,670. Total admitted to muster, 46,000 men.

According to the above statement, 40,730 men joined the active army. The 2,700 detailed for the navy, 900 for the Civic Guard, Carabineers, and Colonies do not belong to it. In this distributed force is included that destined to the army corps to complete the regulation strength; and also those which form the reserve battalions of Madrid, Zaragoza, Ciudad-Real, and Guadalajara, that have been called to arms. The majority of the recruits were instructed.

Upon joining the army, the first requirements of the recruits were clothing, arms, equipments, and instruction, so that they might speedily enter into campaign; for the insurrection was spreading, and the time critical.

CLOTHING.—Allow me to mention to your Excellency the difficulties that were and are to be overcome to procure the army everything it needed, beginning with the clothing. On the 2nd of September bids were to be received for 60,000 uniforms, but this number was not all taken up for want of bidders. The number designated (60,000) fell much below what was needed. For several reasons it would have required 80,000 uniforms to cover the wants of the army. By resolution of the Council of Ministers, a committee was created for the purpose of contracting for uniforms. In the meantime the season advanced and the urgent want of clothing decided the committee to contract, by public bid, for 84,000 foreign made uniforms, and 20,000 to be manufactured in the country. It was feared, notwithstanding, that these measures would not give the desired result, and therefore the regiments were allowed, subject to the prescribed regulations, to contract for clothing throughout the Peninsula. The contractor for the 20,000 uniforms of home make had delivered but a small number even after obtaining an extension of thirty days' time. The period for completing the foreign contract had also been extended. Hence it was thought well to try and procure the cloth, in order that the regiments might themselves take charge of the manufacture of their own clothing. The whole manufacturing industry of the country could produce only about 200,000 yards of cloth, sufficient for 40,000 uniforms, in less than ten months' time.

Under the necessity, then, of obviating obstacles, the undersigned Minister appealed to the Council of Ministers, and that distinguished body, after hearing the case, authorized by decree, the contracting for clothing abroad, without limiting the department to any locality, but with the option of choosing those offering the greatest advantages in quality, economy, and rapidity of manufacture.

ARMAMENT.—Having furnished our army with different classes of models, the greater part of these being muskets or rifles, converted in the years 1867, on the Berdan system, and comprehending that one of the most important parts of its organization is to arm it with the Remington rifle and carbine, of the Spanish model of 1871, which was declared to be the only regulation arm, after long and thoughtful studies, as also lengthy experiments, proved by the practice of some regiments who had already been served with it, manufactured in our arsenal of construction in Oviedo, it became imperative to lay in supplies of the new weapon. The arms of all models not being sufficient to complete the quantity needed to arm the augmented forces of the army, it was resolved, in view of the fact, that our national factories could not produce them with sufficient rapidity, to have recourse to foreign contracts; which have been entered into with the house of Remington, in the United States. One contract is for 10,000 stand of arms, that have been already received, and another for 50,000 stand, of which 30,000 are now in the Peninsula, and the rest must be delivered in the present month. The arms factory of Oviedo has constructed 9,000 muskets and 2,000 carbines since the first of September, until now (Nov. 7.) Having done everything to bring the factory of Oviedo up to its full working strength, it will be able to turn out 40,000 stand of arms annually, the greatest number it can produce. This, together with the great facility there is of obtain-

ing plenty of arms in a few days from foreign nations, will ensure the rapid arming of the army.

AMMUNITION.—The Remington rifle, or carbine, being the only authorized arm for the army (the Spanish model of 1871) in which, as well as other breech-loading arms, the consumption of ammunition is considerably augmented, because of the increased rapidity of fire, it became indispensable to increase the amount of cartridges on hand. On the 11th of September there were only in store the insufficient number of 11,000,000 of rounds. Obligated by the circumstances of the war, and after having ordered the factories of Seville and Toledo to work up to their maximum strength—producing but 3,000,000 cartridges monthly—it has been necessary to contract for 20,000,000 of rounds, so as to have always on hand a sufficient supply to meet all contingencies. These contracts have been awarded to English houses, at the rate of 10,000,000 of cartridges each.

MATERIAL FOR THE ARTILLERY.—The advantages which artillery gives to armies, when properly organized, are universally acknowledged; and the manifest superiority which this arm has conferred upon our army in the field, has been the reason of attending in preference, to its wants, as much with regard to the number of pieces as to the latest improvements that make its effects more efficacious. One change for the better is that mountain batteries are now composed of six pieces instead of four, which they had in time of peace. Each regiment now consists of 36 guns, with personal and material on a war footing. With the same object, each of the five regiments of mounted artillery is furnished with six horses or mules to each gun, instead of five, as heretofore, and these six batteries increased; which will give an increase of twenty guns, of Krupp's system. The mountain batteries have also been armed with the new gun invented by Captain Plasencia. This kind of arm will be extremely serviceable in the North, Catalonia, and Valencia. The inventor has therefore been commissioned to construct in the factory of Mr. Krupp, the number of guns required for three mountain regiments. The wrought iron gun-carriages for these pieces are also being rapidly constructed in the same factory, by Captain Plasencia. Orders have been given to the brass foundries of Trubia and Seville to work up to their maximum strength in founding projectiles of all calibres and classes that may be required in the present war.

PROVISIONS.—Foreseeing that the army of the North might fall short of provisions, if the railroads were interrupted, the establishment of depots was ordered, and 1,445,000 rations collected, together with 185,000 feeds for horses, and conveniently distributed among the forts of Logrono, Tafalla, Pamplona, Bilbao, Vitoria, San Sebastian, and Lerin, leaving by this means the troops provided with rations for three months.

BARRACK AND CAMP EQUIPMENTS.—The need of replacing the numerous losses experienced in this department, whether by deliveries made in different places to the popular forces, and others not recognized in the war estimates, or by those forcibly taken out from the barracks in Malaga, Sevilla, Granada, Cartagena, and other towns, has compelled the purchase by bid of 30,000 blankets, to be used in barracks, and the same number of the kind used in camp. An increased number of beds, utensils, and other effects has been served out to the hospital department, they being required on account of the increased number of sick on the lists. And lastly, the central camp depot has forwarded tents and ovens to the armies of the north, and of Valencia.

HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT.—The present hospital equipment is not at all sufficient for the needs of our augmented army. To attend to the wants of the increasing forces, the construction of what is necessary has been ordered, and in a short time the military hospitals will be furnished with the material they require. The ambulance trains, camp beds, apothecary stores, lint, surgical instruments, bandages, hand chairs for the wounded, and everything that might be wanted to ease the sufferings of our brave soldiers, is provided.

TRANSPORTATION.—The transport service has been developed with extraordinary activity; and much care has been taken in the distribution of the reserve recruits to their respective corps, as also in the conveyance of arms, ammunition, barrack, and camp equipment, hospital, and other stores. Lately 200 head of draught cattle and 30 covered cars were purchased by public bid, for service with the Army of the North, and the same for that of Valencia.

REMOUNTS.—Notwithstanding the immense difficulties that were to be encountered, 2,000 horses have been obtained by requisition. The want of registers of horses, and the difficulty of making them out under the present circumstances, in the towns, have been the principal causes of the slowness, thus far, in this branch of the service.

Finally, most excellent sir, no means have been neglected to furnish the army with everything it requires; and if, as yet, the transformation is not complete, the day is not far distant when, instead of an army of recruits without clothing, arms, or material, we will have one of veterans, possessed of all the qualifications for war.

It only remains to say that the spirit of the soldiers cannot be better. Comprehending their duties, they have speedily returned to discipline. With such favorable auspices as are before us, and with the aid of our brave officers, under the direction of distinguished generals, the time is not far distant when those who are in array against the Government will be reduced to reason, and an epoch of peace and progress dawn upon the country.

JOSE SANCHEZ BREGUA.

A Swiss journal states that M. Staempfli only accepted the post of arbiter in the Alabama arbitration conditionally upon his expense being paid by the Confederation, if not by England and the United States. As he does not consider the testimonial given him available for this purpose, this journal states that M. Staempfli applied to the Council Federal to carry out the stipulation, and that the claim for his expenses was allowed.

GENERAL DE BELLEMARRE.

Translated for the Army and Navy Journal from the Militair Wochenblatt.

SINCE the conclusion of the late war the French army has passed bravely and honorably through one of the sorest trials. Not allowing itself to become tainted by any political party spirit, it has remained the only substantial and reliable support of order, public safety, and authority. In our safe and prosperous condition we can scarcely form an idea of how extremely difficult it has been for officers in such circumstances as have existed in France for the last three years to do right in every instance and preserve their honor. In France especially the most rigid discipline is necessary, for, if the army were demoralized by any political factions, France would hopelessly share the fate of Spain, Mexico, and the South American republics. For this reason, the recent proclamation of MacMahon and the order of the Ministry of war, which displaces General Bellemarre, have called forth the liveliest approval from nearly all parties, especially from that great majority which, without regard for any political form, only desires peace and order, and which recognizes that the President is determined to maintain discipline in the army with a steady hand, and to tolerate no dangerous pronouncements.

General Caray de Bellemarre, during the defence of Paris, commanded the first division of the Third Army Corps in the Second Army; in the engagement at Montretout, on the 19th of January, 1871, he commanded the centre—34,000 men—with but little success. Bellemarre was always regarded as a Republican, and has lately addressed the following letter to the Minister of War:

PERIGUEUX, October 25, 1873.

"M. le Ministre:

"For thirty-three I have served France under the tri-colored flag, and I have served the Republic since the downfall of the Empire. But, I will not serve the white flag, and I refuse to place my sword at the disposition of the monarchical government which has been re-established without the consent of the nation.

"Should, therefore, in some unimaginable manner, a vote of majority of the present Assembly re-establish the monarchy, I have the honor to beg of you, M. le Ministre, to relieve me from the position with which you have entrusted me, from the moment such a vote shall have been cast. Accept, etc.,

"GENERAL DE BELLEMARRE."

On the 28th October the *Journal Officiel* contained, as a prompt reply, the following army order:

"The Minister of War has received from General de Bellemarre, commander of the Sub-Division of the Dordogne, a letter in which the General refuses to recognize the sovereignty of the National Assembly.

"The Minister of War cannot permit that an officer under the flag should misconstrue the rights of the lawful representative of the country. General Bellemarre is therefore relieved of his command, and in consequence of the withdrawal of his commission by a decree of the Marshal, President of the Republic, he is relieved from active service.

GENERAL DU BARAIL.

"Versailles, October 28."

On the same day the President issued the following proclamation, which the *Journal Officiel* also published:

"SOLDIERS!

"A single act of insubordination has been perpetrated. The Marshal, President of the Republic, is convinced that such an act will not be repeated; he knows the spirit of devotion which inspires you. You will always know how to maintain that unity and discipline in the army which form its strength, and which alone can secure safety and independence to the country.

"To us, as soldiers, our duty is clear; unquestionably, and under all circumstances we must preserve order and respect for the law.

"LE PRESIDENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE,

"MARCEIN MACMAHON,

"DUC DE MAGENTA."

Like every decided and energetic action this step will effect its purpose, and find approval in the army as well as out of it, and increase faith in the Marshal who has again been intrusted with the government of France. What hidden elements existed to create insubordination in an army composed as it is of imperialists, monarchists, and republicans of various shades, the transactions at Trianon have sufficiently laid bare. Already during the war indications of lack of discipline were apparent among the leaders; Bazaine submitted unwillingly to the orders of the Emperor and Leboeuf, and the Marshal himself complains of the defective, often even reluctant, execution of his orders. It happened even under the first Empire that marshals and corps-commanders often hesitatingly placed themselves under the commander of an army and rebelled unless they were directly under the orders of Napoleon I. The Marshals Cambronne, Leboeuf, and MacMahon, who all three of them were under Bazaine's command, made an honorable exception in this case.

It is a matter of grave importance, if it is not unlawful, that at present two generals, Letellier Valaze and Saussier, are seeking political candidacy, and are recommending themselves in pretty plain language to the Republican party. The prosecution of Bazaine, to which Thiers would never have consented had it not been for d'Audlan's "Campagne et Negotiation," and V. D.'s "Campagne de 1870," has also laid open to the public eye many irregularities in the French army. In both these works Bazaine's behavior is represented exactly as it is in the document of the Republican General Riviere. When a higher officer of Bazaine's general staff (d'Audlan) and an officer of the War Department (V. D.) published such grievous accusations against a Marshal of France, and when these charges were indorsed on many sides in the army, it became necessary to convene a military court of inquiry.

Colonel Stoffel, an adherent of the imperial house, expressed himself before the court at Trianon to the effect that he, as well as the whole army, entertained only a feeling of contempt for General Riviere ("je n'ai pour lui que du mepris et du dedain"); Stoffel himself is

accused of having suppressed a letter from Bazaine to MacMahon, because it would have prevented the latter's march upon Montmedy and caused his advance to Paris. The relations of Bazaine to the chief of the general staff of the Rhine army, General Jarras, as well as to the colonel of his own staff, were as unsatisfactory as they could be. According to the most interesting reports of the trial Bazaine desired to have Manecque, chief of the staff of the third corps, in Jarras's position, as he regarded the latter as a spy. With Manecque, Bazaine had been acquainted for some years, and it was the fashion in the French army for adjutants and often staff-officers to accompany the general from one position to another, attaching themselves to the person rather than to the official position.

The evidence on Bazaine's trial, in which very often officers contradicted themselves on matters where no possible doubt could exist, shows how carelessly even the most important duties were conducted; in this point the moral superiority of the German army clearly appears. The unhappy war, the fall of the dynasty, the numerous capitulations, the captivity in Germany, the struggle with the Commune, and the lately wrecked restoration plans—all these did not tend to elevate the spirit of the army, but had the effect of weakening its discipline: it is therefore worthy of all approval that the French army has so bravely warded off the many dangerous influences which beset it, and that it may be said today to be the support—MacMahon says the only support—of order, safety, and respect for the law. But, in the struggle of parties and the intrigues which France is yet to undergo, it will require the greatest energy and circumspection to suppress the insubordinate elements.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

A COMPANY of troops has arrived at Nassau, N. P., from England to do garrison duty, being the first European troops stationed there for many years.

JULIA MARCOTTI, a young girl who belonged to a numerous and poor family living at San Ambrosio, near Turin, and worked in the mines of Upper Piedmont, to which latter circumstance her extraordinary physical strength may probably be attributed, enlisted in 1866, at the time when Italy was about to engage in the struggle with Austria, her motive being to save her brother, who was married and had six children, from being obliged to serve. Not only did Julia perform all a soldier's duties as well as her comrades, but she fought in the first rank at the battle of Custoza, and obtained the medal of military valor. On hearing of the case, King Victor Emmanuel sent for the woman, bestowed upon her the Cross of the Order of the Crown, and desired that she should be sent home with a pension of 300 lire.

THE Paris correspondent of the London Times remarks: It has been a relief that the Marshal-President's commutation of the sentence exempts Bazaine from that public degradation, agonizing to its victim and most painful to beholders, which consists in bringing the condemned man to a parade-ground, tearing off his epaulettes and decorations, and otherwise humbling

him to the dust. The condemned man, however, undergoes the effects of that degradation, and these, according to article 190 of the French Military Code, are the following: 1. Loss of rank and of the right of wearing its uniform and insignia. 2. Absolute incapacity to serve in the army in any way whatever; exclusion from all public employment and functions; loss of electoral rights; incapacity to act as a jurymen or as an expert, to give evidence in a court of justice, to form part of a family council, or to be a guardian; deprivation of the right of carrying arms, exclusion from the National Guard, incapacity to keep a school. 3. The deprivation of the right to wear any decoration, and loss of all praise or recompense for previous services.

SPEAKING of Ashantee prospects, *Broad Arrow* says: "No one, but those who are accused of 'dreaming of empire in a swamp,' seems to dream of doing anything but striking a desperate blow at the prosperity of the Ashantee capital, and then retiring. Our contention is that this is to make war, and hold our own, or vindicate our honor, on precisely the same principles as those which actuate the savages themselves; and we have a very strong conviction that it is not the work which Providence intended us for when we were gifted with wealth and strength, combined, such as no empire in the history of the world ever before possessed. It is not allowed to nations any more than to individuals to shrink from a disagreeable task without paying the penalty of neglect. All the wealth of the world belongs to all mankind, as all the elements of earth, air, and water belong to the general economy of nature. So long as any part of the surface of the globe is left in the condition of a poisonous swamp—so long as one tribe is left out of the domestic circle of civilization and Christianity—so long will the rest of the earth and its tribes suffer with it the just penalty of their neglected duty. Instead of the heathen talk we hear of striking a savage blow at Coomassie, and retiring with our loot, let us hear of something done, something imagined at least, for the good of Africa and its oppressed races. This thought need not unnerve the arm of our soldiers, or render the blow they give less efficacious, but it will promise them a result from their labors worthy of the sacrifice. It will pay, too, in the long run." A letter published in the same paper from one who writes from the seat of war takes a most discouraging view of the character of the Fantees, who have unembroidered England with Ashantee: "We have seen now," he says, "how cruel is Ashantee slavery, and the officers of this expedition are picked men, humane as they are brave; but one opinion only prevails among them all, that the worst fate is well deserved by the Fantees. On the brow of that hill were four or five hundred armed men, hanging around the heaps of worthless plunder taken from Kossou and Houssas on their return from camp. No words, nor even blows, could induce the Fantees to move from this safe position. I left them there, eyeing the loot, which was guarded by half-a-dozen West Indians; and scattering up or down as an officer, drenched with perspiration, made a rush to send them on." The women seem to have all the manhood there is left in the nation, and when the men ran away from a general impressment at the breastworks, the

wives and mothers of the town held a meeting on the 15th, in the house of Mrs. Barnes—a wealthy old lady, who has thrice seen the Ashantees at the Castle gate—and there drew up a form of adjuration to the younger of their own sex. The town orier repeated it at every street corner the same night, amidst great excitement, and in the morning there was a vast muster of women at the Castle. As for the Ashantees, they have cleared out and left nothing but a bad smell behind them. "Such an awful stench," writes the correspondent who visited their camp, "never man smelt. I know what foul odors rise when masses of black men get together too thickly; I know, too, the sickening smell of disease—but it had not been given me till yesterday to experience the dreadful reek of an abandoned camp of negroes suffering from disease. Ugh! the taste rises now! It was not the odor of putridity, though now and again a horrid whiff came from the bush. It was the stench of mere starvation, leprosy, small-pox, and festering wounds, which caused me to retch all the return journey."

A CURIOUS lawsuit has been entered into in Rio Janeiro, being nothing less than a suit against the Emperor of Brazil for the payment of a hotel bill, brought against him by the proprietor of the Grand Hotel de Louvre at Porto, because the Emperor refused to pay the whole sum demanded for the time he was in the hotel. The Emperor has had the question submitted to the tribunals, and any deduction of the sum demanded is to be given to the poor. The republican journals have made the most of the affair as one compromising the dignity of the nation.

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MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages FIFTY CENTS each, and the signature and address of the party sending should accompany the notice.]

SMITH—WATKINS.—By Rev. Dr. Pittin, at St. Paul's church, Detroit, Mich., on Tuesday, December 30, 1873, First Lieutenant SEBREE SMITH, R. Q. M., Sixth Cavalry, U. S. A. to Miss ANNIE V. WATKINS, of Detroit. (No cards.)

HEMPHILL—STARK.—Tuesday, December 30, 1873, by Rev. L. D. McCabe, D. D., at the residence of the bride's father, near Delaware, Ohio, Lieutenant J. N. HEMPHILL, U. S. Navy, to ORO. E., second daughter of J. N. Stark, Esq.

NILES—CHALLENGER.—At Belleville, Ill., December 31, 1873, at the residence of the bride's parents, Kossuth NILES, U. S. Navy, to LIZZIE E. CHALLENGER. (No cards.)

DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the editor.

WEEKS.—In Buffalo, N. Y., January 2, 1874, BETH, daughter of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Geo. H. and Laura Babbitt Weeks, aged 18 months.

GREGORY.—At Morris, South Haven, Conn., December 9, 1873, ELIZABETH SHAW, widow of the late Rear-Admiral Francis H. Gregory, U. S. N., aged 72 years.

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